B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 161 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 39— BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1924. FOUR ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
16th Feb.	Malwa §	—	10,941
22nd ,,	Dongola	— Moldavia *	16,277
1st March	Mantua	—	10,902
8th ,,	Morea X	—	10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia	—	7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	— Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	—	11,430
5th April.	Naldera X	—	15,998
9th ,,	Devanha	— Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa	—	10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	— Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia	—	11,089
3rd May.	Delta	— China X —	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua	—	10, 902
17th ,,	Dongola	— Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia	—	7,622
31st ,,	Delta	— Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
22nd Feb.	MORVADA	8,198
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,302
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,963
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

20th Feb.	JEYPORE*	5,318
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,982
23rd ,,	SICILIA X	6,813
25th ,,	LAHORE,*	5,252
8th March	DOGRA	5,138
15th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715
18th ,,	SOUDAN†	6,696
30th ,,	ALIPORE*	5,272
24th April	SICILIA †	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Feb.	BAMORA	Basrah via K'chi & P Gulf Ports
15th ,,	VASNA	Karachi via K'chi 9-15 A. M.
16th ,,	CHAK	Karachi via K'war 9-30 A. M.
18th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
20th ,,	KAROA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 102.
Telephone No. 18.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Moji Maru	K. Habaki	*	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	5303	28th ,,	13th Marc
Bengal Maru	T. Takechi	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Tokushima Maru	R. Nakagawa	5976	30th ,,	13th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	128
Kobe	618	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

BE MAN

PHYSICALLY.....of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY.....of Veracity
MORALLY.....of Activity
SOCIALLY.....of Humility
SPIRITUALLY.....of Integrity

But
nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.
VAIDY SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
Ataik Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pondianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc. and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India
TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars
Apply to
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.
MOTILAL HIRABHAI'S MARKET, OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION,
AHMEDABAD.

Young Man!
The first years of your life must make provision for the last. Our Endowment Policy which also protects your dependents—is simple, systematic and practical.
Write us about it just now:—
THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
M. KANJI & Co.
General Agents.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS. AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality!
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay,
Branch—I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates.—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE
Every additional word—ONE ANNA
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced FOREMAN for Engineering Workshop in Bombay, must be capable of handling men. Apply Box No. 47, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A18928

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

WANTED—Gujarathi, English and Urdu knowing TYPIST CLERK, knowledge of Shorthand preferred. Good salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 53, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18951

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—DRAWING TEACHER, holding Teacher's Certificate and Drill Master. Apply stating salary required to CHAIRMAN, JUBILEE INSTITUTION, Umreth.
A R9742

WANTED—TELEPHONE OPERATOR for small office switch-board. Apply by letter giving particulars of previous experience and wages required and enclosing copies of references to the DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD., P.O. Box No. 535, Bombay.
A 18802

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.—Head Office—12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA—WANTED TWO DISTRICT ORGANISERS, (1) for Poona and the Southern Districts of Bombay Presidency and (2) for Karachi and the Northern Districts of Bombay Presidency on a starting salary of Rs. 100 p.m. and Commission. Must guarantee Ordinary Life Insurance Business. Apply to Secretary, 12 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS for Modern Hindu Lodge, South Indian Brahmins Boarding Lodging, Behind Per Tram Junction. Apply MODERN HINDU RESTAURANT, 294 Frere Road.
A M9772

WANTED—Well-educated young EUROPEAN LADY as SECRETARY and COMPANION for an Indian Lady in Poona. Salary according to qualifications. Board and lodge free. Apply to Box No. 52, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18950

WANTED—A MANAGER for a fully-equipped and well-established KNITTING FACTORY. Technical qualifications and experience are essential. Please apply stating qualifications and experience and minimum salary required, to Post Box No. 10. SALEM.
A R9755

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.—Head Office—12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA—WANTED CHIEF AGENTS for the Central Provinces and Berar. Applications invited from respectable firms or individuals. Liberal terms for those who can organise well and place good Life Insurance Business. Office allowance and other facilities given Apply with references to SECRETARY, THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO. LTD., 12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G.I.P. Workshops, Sopariwaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM on first floor, Churchgate Street, No. 16-23. Apply Messrs. KHARAS & CO., on the premises also second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within.
G R9767

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Manufactured from castor seeds grown in our Gujarat farms. Odourless and tasteless. No griping, no nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious mineral or perfume. Animal materials not used in refining. Stocked by Chemists and Provision merchants. Price annas 5 for 2½ oz bottle and rupee 1 for 16 oz bottle. AGENTS WANTED in different parts of India. Hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, and dealers to write to PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Parsi Statue, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO. LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 1988.

KASHMIR SUPPLIES.—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per Suit Length and Rs. 9 per Coat length. Real Kashmir embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Vanity Bag Rs. 2-8. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, KASHMIR.
T R9621

FOR SALE—Only 1 dozen TYPISTS' OAK STOOLS with and without back, Rs. 12 each; 200 Boxes each 100 best TYPEWRITING CARBON PAPERS, Rs. 1-12 per box; 1 dozen best UMBRELLAS, Rs. 6-8 each. Apply MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T18924

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle." Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

GET the best Central Asian Snow LEOPARDS, Rs. 250 each. FOXES, Rs. 35 for nice stoles. Thoroughly cured, satisfaction guaranteed. Best KASHMIR SAFFRON, Rs. 3 per tola. R. E. PARHAWK & CO., Srinagar, Kashmir (India).
G9730

EDUCATIONAL.

ENROLMENT for Cambridge Senior Local and B. Com. (London) will soon close. Students wishing to join must immediately apply. DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Apollo Street.
M 9729

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

TRIVANDRUM SANSKRIT SERIES—The undermentioned numbers have recently been brought out in the series:—No. 78. ASVALAYANAGRIHYASUTRA, with the Commentary ANAVILA of Haradatta charya No. 5, No. 79, ARTHASASTRA OF KAUTALYA, with the Commentary SRIMULA of Mahamahopadhyaya T. Ganapati Sastri Hon. M. R. A. S (Part I, 1st and 2nd Adhikaranas) Rs. 5. Apply to THE AGENT, Government Sanskrit Publications, TRIVANDRUM, CHALAI.
L R9624

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, Soldier's Wife, Faust, Leila, May Middleton Hindu Philosophy, each 1-8-0. Calendar, List free VALE OFFICE, (G) Pondicherry.
L R9760

STAMPS—25 different Bulgaria 3 as 100 different Rs. 4/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LUCKNOW, ALLAHABAD.
G 18849

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

[illegible] for Indian Ladies and [illegible]

Telegrams "CALHOTEL."

MONTE CARLO HOTEL WINDSOR

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglione.
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.

SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—LUCKNOW.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

TO SELL—One BUILDING, situated on Princess Street, Bombay 3, worth two lacs. For particulars apply Box No. 49 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R9767

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "MOJI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 14th February from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the [illegible] GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., at [illegible] Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 16th of February, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Revenue Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company, for the period ending 30th Sept. 1923.
(2) To appoint Directors in places of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HATIMBHOY & CO.,
Agents.

N.B.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd February, 1924 to 16th February, 1924, both days inclusive.
18827

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for Akola Municipality on a salary of Rs. 125-10-175-10-225.

SHRIRAM SURAJMAL.
Chairman.
Municipal Committee, Akola.
Dated Akola, 9th February 1924.
18935

WANTED.

COPPER and ZINC SCRAPS in large quantities. Send samples and quote prices to:—

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Sudama House, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
18915

REWARD.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, offers a substantial reward to any person not being a Police Officer, who will give him information regarding the existence of a Bucket Shop in Bombay which will result in the capture of the bucket shop and the conviction of the person or persons engaged in running it.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th January, 1924.
C18792

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Public Auction will be held at the Municipal Office on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1924, at 6-30 p.m. for the following contracts for the year 1924-1925:—

1. Right of occupation of the Municipal Khar property,
2. Right of occupation of the Portable tea shop.

Those who are desirous of taking the above contracts are requested to be present at the time of Auction.

The conditions of contracts will be read at the time of Auction.

The successful bidder shall pay the full amount of the bid in the 1st contract and shall deposit on the spot 10 per cent. of his bid for the 2nd contract.

The Managing Committee shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid.

E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 12th February, 1924.
C18941

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given, under Section 36(m) and (n) of the Municipal Act for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for 1924-25 are discussed:—

1. By Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Mr Ranchhordas H. Gandhi—For reducing the Standing Committee's estimate of expenditure on Street Cleansing and Conservancy, including Road Watering by Rs. 1,45,520.
2. By Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala, seconded by Mr. Ranchhordas H. Gandhi—For reducing the estimate of expenditure on Roads and Overbridges by Rs 5,000.
3. By Mr. Ranchhodas H. Gandhi, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala—For reducing the estimate of expenditure on Drainage and Sewerage including the Malalkhore Branch by Rs. 30,000.
4. By Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala, seconded by Mr. Ranchhordas H. Gandhi—For reducing the estimate of expenditure on "Building Regulations and other Measures for Securing Public Safety" by Rs. 1,000.
5. By Mr. Ranchhordas H. Gandhi, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala—For reducing the estimate of expenditure on Gardens and Open Spaces by Rs. 3,000.
6. By Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala, seconded by Mr. Ranchhordas H. Gandhi—For reducing the estimate of expenditure on Markets and Slaughter Houses by Rs. 2,500.

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1924.
C18947

TENDERS.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

CONSUMABLE STORES AND STATIONERY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the above for the period from 1st April, 1924, to 31st March, 1925. Printed forms and conditions may be obtained on application to this Office. Latest date for receipt of tenders 1st March, 1924.

F. C. NISSEN,
Store Keeper.
Jamnagar, 6-2-24.
C18921

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARANDAS JAGJIWANDAS alias KELABHAI and VIJAYAGAURI, widow of Shah Vithaldas Jagjiwandas have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at Bell Lane, Cama Building Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari Land, admeasuring 160 square yards or thereabouts whereon the present Fazandar is Satyabhamabai, widow and administratrix of Poonjaji Sakaji bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2/374 with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 3849-3849 and Street Nos. 6-8-1, all which said premises are situate at and on the West side of the 2nd Bholwada Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the 2nd Bholwada Street on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage or gully, and beyond it by the house of Gopkrishnaji Maharaj, on or towards the north by the house formerly of Divali and now of Ranchordas Varjivandas and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Syabai Narotam and now of Natha Milkman.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1924.
JEHANGIR MEHTA AND SOMJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18946

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4586 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
MORARJI DWARKADAS, a firm, doing business at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
(1) HARIDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Muccadam, residing at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort, (2) IBRAHIM FAZAL, (3) GULAM MAHOMED KERMALI BOGA and (4) KHALID SHAMSUDDIN ANVERI. The last three were of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan till lately carrying business in Bombay in the name and style of Ebrahim Fazal and Boga at Dalal Street, in Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the above-named Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that if and necessary the sum due in the equitable mortgage of the said Thana property by defendant 1 to the defendants 2, 3 and 4 may be ascertained and declared that the defendants may be ordered to pay the sum of Rs. 5,000 with interest thereon at 1½ per cent per mensem from 17th January 1921, till payment and costs of the suit by a day to be named by this Hon. Court for the purpose, that in default of the payment of the sums mentioned in prayer (b) by the defendants or any of them by the day named for the purpose, the plaintiffs may be declared entitled to obtain a decree absolute for the sale of the said Thana property; that the net sale proceeds of the property when sold be applied in and towards the payment of the amounts mentioned in prayer (b) and in the event of a deficiency the plaintiffs may be at liberty to apply for a personal decree for the balance against the defendants, 2, 3, 4 and that the plaintiffs may have such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 4th day of February, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN GRANTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 21st day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 21st day of November, 1923.
MESSRS. MADHAVJI & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18941

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1656 of 1922.

ISMAILBHAI DATUBHAI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
FAZALBHAI PEERMAHOMED and Another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 7th day of March, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of suti land with the buildings and chawls standing thereon, situate at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,527 square yards or thereabouts bearing numbers as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Faini No.	Area Gunthas.	Assessment.
41f	2½	½	1	7½	1-4-0
Do.	107	1-2-4	1	10½	1-10-0
				18	Rs. 2-14-0

and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the road belonging to B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the West by the Bandra Ghorebunder Road, on the North by the land of Shantaram Narayen Patil and on the South by the land of Nana Jaykar and being Plot No. 2 of the Scheme No. 1 for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government suti land situate at Ghorebunder Road, Andheri, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring 1,440 square yards or thereabouts being final Plot No. 3 of the Scheme No. 1 for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915 and bearing Entry No. 2 R, Survey No. 37, Pot No. 1, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the East by Andheri station Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Wasudeo Ramchandra Jaykar and partly by the property of Jugmohandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and on or towards the West by Ghorebunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1924.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18727

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ATMARAM KESHAV CHITRE of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an employee in the firm of Messrs. Cheniram Jasraj, ... Deceased.
Bai SITABAI, widow of Atmaram Keshav Chitre the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 8th day of August, 1923.
Messrs. SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE,
C18940 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of Insurance concerned:—
1 enamelled bath tub with fittings
On account and risk of the concerned.
66 tins ghee each 35 lbs.
AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail coach.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 Waler horse quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Bhawanidas Narotamdas, and on account and risk of the estate of the Mortgagor, Mr. Nozerally Samsudin, an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that parcel of land or ground assessed as tenancy at will and partly as land newly assessed together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba, Nowroji Cross Lane Street, and Manekji Street, containing by admeasurement about 440 square yards, registered under Collector's Old Nos. 28, 31, 29, 30, 28, 32, 28, 31, 2020, 28, 33, New Nos. A/4727, 1A/4727, Old Survey Nos. 2/41, 43, 44, 43, 42, 1/41, 1/43, 44, 45, 42, and New Survey Nos. 2/9570, 2A/9570 and 9530, and bounded on the East by a common passage and a public sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Rustomji Byramji Colabawala, on West by Nowroji Street, on North by Manekji Lane and on South by Nowroji Road and assessed under A Ward Nos. 618, 778 and 842 and Street Nos. 71, 73, 22, 38 and 1, 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th February, 1924.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
Super-Production in 8 Reels
"TRIFLING WITH HONOR"
The Drama with the whirlwind finish.
You will talk about it for Weeks!
The Programme includes the
INTERNATIONAL NEWS.
To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
To-Night
The Penultimate Episodes of
PLUNDER
starring
Pathe's Peerless, Fearless Girl,
PEARL WHITE.
MONTY BANKS
in a two-reel comedy.
"BE CAREFUL."
FELIX
the most famous cat
in
"FELIX ALL AT SEA"
The funniest Cartoons ever made.
Time—Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, Matinee 3-30 p. m.
Other shows, 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. daily,
POPULAR PRICES

Excelsior Theatre.
To-Day at 9-30 p. m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY.
"TIME PLEASE"
EXCELSIOR CINEMA.
To-Day at 6-30 p. m.
"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."

Empire Theatre.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE CITY OF SILENT MEN."

Empress Theatre,
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"TRAILING WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA"

Location Changed to
BHENDI BAZAR
NEAR J. J. HOSPITAL.
TO-DAY, the 15th Feb. 1924,
At 9-30 p.m.
Karlekar's Grand Circus
Location—Bhendi Bazar near J. J. Hospital.
Prof. SHANKER RAO
Presents
European and Indian Star Artists—Ladies and Gents all Refined.
MATINEES,
Sat. & Sunday at 5 p.m.
Children half price under 10 years
Matinee Shows except last Gallery.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Popular Prices.
Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Four popular and favourite Stars
in
"HIDDEN HAND"
Featuring
Doris Kenyon, Arline Pretty,
Sheldon Lewis, Mahlon Hamilton.
Third Week—4 Episodes
Episode 8. The Slide for Life.
" 9. Jets of Flame.
" 10. Cogs of Death.
" 11. Trapped by Treachery.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8 45 and 10-30 p. m.
Satur & Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
Price as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of Land and Bungalow at Gundavli in Andheri advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1924 AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE, GODREJ SPECIAL QUALITY AND MILNER'S SAFES, JOHN NESBITT & CO'S YARN TESTING MACHINE, OLIVER, REMINGTON AND YOST TYPEWRITERS, ELECTRIC CEILING AND TABLE FANS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, OFFICE CLOCKS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Receivers of Messrs. Framji Sons & Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor of the "Oriental Buildings" above the Bank of India, Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, the entire office furniture by Benjamin Roberts and other known makers etc., of Messrs. Framji Sons & Co. comprising glass door office cupboards, panel door cupboards, record and bookstands, writing tables, roll top writing tables, revolving and plain office chairs, set of panel door office cupboards, John Nesbitt & Co's yarn testing machine, Oliver, Remington and Yost typewriters, copying press with tables, Godrej special quality and Milner's safes, partition screens, reclining sofas, electric ceiling and table fans, lights, letter scales, railings, cash boxes, telephone room, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th February, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 25152

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) in "Retreat" Bellasis Road opposite Post Office, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Auction made to order household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard dumbwaiter, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large drawing room cabinets, show cases, sweet tone cottage piano, gramophone with records, Persian carpets, drawing room suites, office writing tables, music teapoys, single and double beds, oval mirror and panel almyrahs, chival glass dressing mirror and chest of drawers to match, marble top tables, Singer hand and foot sewing machine, electric hall lamps, glass, crockrey, cutlery and plated ware, etc.

Property of an European gentleman proceeding home and others.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th February, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 73, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Cumballa Hill, Breach Candy, advertised for sale this day, Friday, the 15th February, 1924, has been POSTPONED sine die.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th February, 1924.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Bdmbay, Feb. 14.

S S Zayani, Ashby, Colombo.
S S Nile, Olson Calcutta.
S S Moji Maru, Hotaki, Kobe.
S S Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES

Bdmbay, Feb. 14.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Genoa, Cossovich, Genoa.
S S Vasna, Gulliver, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Mandy Court for New York.
Steamer Ahmedi for Persian Gulf.

S S Zayani: The P G S N Company's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain C F Ashby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Nile:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Nile, 5260 tons, Captain C Olson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Moji Maru:—The N Y K steamer Moji Maru, 2261 tons, Captain K Hotaki, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Badarpur:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Badarpur, 4949 tons, Captain J Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Genoa:—The M. Italiana steamer Genoa, 4201 tons, Captain M Cossovich, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain B Gulliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, February 14.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wartenfels 3766, K'chi N F, Graham & Co.
2 Malwa, 5904, London 16-2, M M & Co.
3 City of Harvard 4410, L'pool, 23/2 K N, and Co.
4 Kanderkerk 3623, Cal. 16/2, E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Karoa 3607, Durban, 20/2, M M & Co.
6 Mandala 5190, K'chi 15/2 M M & Co.
9 King Frederick 3307 Dunkirk N F T M and Co.
14 Genova, 4207 Genova, 15-2 M Italiana.
15 Piane 4684, Barcelona, 12/2, Graham & Co.
15 Piave 4634, N F, Graham & Co.
16 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai, 24/2 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia 3266 Glasgow 21/2 Graham and Co.
5 Ryokai Maru, 2864, Kobe, 14/2, O S Kaisha
9 Cl. Sinclair 3291 U K 18/2 J F and Co.
10 & 11 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe, 15/2, O S Kaisha.
14 Jeypore 3209 Kobe 2072, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Silvio Pellico 330, K'chi 16/2 L Triestino.
D & E Romeo 3236, Colombo, 17/2 F F C & Co
F Ormara 2972, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
K Borghild, 2158 N F, N F, S S N Co.
N Himalaya Maru 3187, Kobe, N F, O S Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agents P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanna due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta, due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia, due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea, due about 16th May Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manela due about 15th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Matiana due about 29th February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Catalia due about 24th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 18th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Kenneth due about 23rd February, Agent J F Co.
Oroxteth Hall due about 15th February Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 22nd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan Mackinlay due about 28th February, Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tannenfels due about 20th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tannenfels due about 20th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 12th March Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streetfkerk due about 15th February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkerk due about 8th March Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 25th March Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Overe due about 15th February Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE

Cracovia due about 15th February, Agent J. T Co.
Nippon due about 25th February Agent L Y Co.
Gerania due about 15th March Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th March Agent L Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castelporziano due about 21st February Agent M Italiana.
Aquilela due about 5th March Agent M Italiana.
Capodemonte due about 22nd March Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Manchester Exchange due about 23rd February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lahore due about 15th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 17th February, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Hakodate Maru due about 24th February Agent N Y K.
Alps Maru due about 1st March Agent O S K.
Andes Maru due about 12th March Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 24th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co
Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 8th March Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS....

Bombay, Feb. 14.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—51 bales wool raw, D Koondarimal; 25 bales wool raw, G Ghaneshamdas; 269 bales African cotton raw, Gill and Co.; 25 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Vishram; 2060 cwt linseed oil cakes, Bruel and Co., 30 bales wool raw, H Esmail; 175 bales raw cottn, Rally Bros.; 40 bales raw cotton, Kuberdas and Sons; 250 bales wool raw, B Harbhan; 20 bales wool raw, D Koondarimal; 1000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales raw cotton, Hirjee Nensey; 10 bales wool raw, Latham Abercrombie, 1 3/4 cwt food stuffs, A Kotak, 205 cwt Indian deel seed, Amin and Sons.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Vishram; 800 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt gingilly seed, Volkart Bros.; 50 beef cssings A Mahler and Co.

S S Olympia for Glasgow—2000 cwt. myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Olmpia for Philadelphia:—95 casks salted Goat's skin, Briesky and Co.

S S Mandy Court for Baltimore:—1000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co., 3000 tons manganese ore, Shivarajpur Syndicate.

S S Mndy Court for New York:—100 bales raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Mandy Court for Philadelphia—50 bales cotton thread, T A H Moosa Ltd.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—5900 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, The Alliance Trading Co.; 2000 cwt ground nut oil cake expellar, The Alliance Tradng Co.; 9 case bristles, Grindlay and Co.; 100 cwt mother of pearls shells, A H Manjee; 1200 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 220 bales raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co., 385 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 187 cwt myrabolams, Devaji Damodar, 29 cwt oil cakes, Devaji Damodar.

S S Wartenfels for Bremen:—55 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Antwerp:—165 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha;

S S Wartenfels for Marmoe:—110 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

Wartenfels from Hamburg:—100 cwt cashew nuts, Volkart Bros.; 500 cwt ajma seed Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Copenhagen:—500 cwt poppy seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Nile for New York:—1031 cwt myrabollams, B Damjee; 13 cwt cassings, S M Kaderbaksh; 750 bales cotton F P, F F Campbells and Co.; 240 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 3 bundles woollen carpets, M M and Co.

S S Nile for Philadelphia:—113 bales wool for carpet, Shamjee Mal.

S S Malwa for Constantinople—1 bundle coton and woolen carpets, A H H Lari 2 bundles silk curtains F Hajeeoff; 3 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajeeoff.

S S Malwa for Barcelona:—200 bales raw cotton Bombay Co. 350 bales cotton F P, F F Campbells and Co.

S S Malwa for Marseilles:—1 box Persian Rug Grindlay and Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—50 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Mandala for Havre:—1925 cwt crushed myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—48 bales hemp, G Mawjee; 80 bales hemp, G Mawjee.

S S King Fredrick for Hull:—6004 cwtw. myrabollams, P Mathurdas; 75 bales Jubbulpore hemp, D M Doongajee.

S S Silvia Pellico for Trieste—21 bales dry salted buff hides, H M Malim; 330 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo; 385 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 220 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Silvia Pellico for Venice:—110 bales raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S City of Harvard for Dunkirk:—107 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 715 bales cotton F P, F F Campbells and Co.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe.—250 cwt. Colombo roots E S Abdool Karim; 500 bales raw cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin and Co. 100 bales raw cotton, Suzuki and Co.

S S Armistan for Hongkong:—600 cwt gum bysobode, E S Abdool Karim; 2834 cwt gum olibanum, E S Abdool Karim; 175 cwt gum Googal E S Abdool Karim; 225 cwt myrobollams, E S Abdool Karim.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai—100 bales raw cotton David Sassoon; 116 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 200 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Ula for Kobe:—600 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 1540 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Ula for Yokkaichi:—200 balrs raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Borneo Maru for Yokkaichi:—150 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, R D Tata.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

S S City of Nagpore from Liverpool. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—419 bales cottons, 236 bales cotton yarn, 17 cases cotton tissue, 90 cases candles, 447 pipes, 34 cases bobbins, 21 drums sulphur paste 146 coils wire 1500 boxes soap, 56 bundles fish plates 108 pairs flanges, 13 cases rivets, 637 pulleys, 46 bundles tubes, 150 bales newspapers, 479 sk/cases Tiles, 57 bags tiles, 25 cases caste boxes, 3929 bundles hoops, 160 cases bath bricks, 940 pieces bars, 1283 casks China clay, 250 drums oil, 19 drums cable, 25 drums caustic soda, 300 bundles yellow metal sheets, 37 cases Ham and Bacon, 40 bags sago flour, 400 bags biscarb of sod, 100 drums disinfectaing fluid, 75 bales paper, 5 drums lubricating oil, 11 cases Ink, 20 cases cotton banding 26 kegs weights, 2736 kegs paint, 20 drums paint, 75 bales paper, paint 20 kegs yellow prusiate of soda, 4745 bundles galvd. can, sheets, 20 kegs alum, 382 bundles M. S. Rods, 157 pieces steel plates, 41 bundles steel plates, 40 pieces channels, 11 pieces girders, 11 bundles girders, 418 cases brandy, 662 pieces earthenware troughs, 37 bags hammer handles 79 cases cigarettes, 64 bundles cycle rims, 245 cases canned goods, 10 cases paper, Tags 25 boxes tin plates, 17 cases mdicines, 250 bundles springs, 427 pieces steel, 88 bundles steel.

S S Sicilia from Shanghai. Agents M M and Co.:—64 cases silk yarn, 296 bales raw silk, 923 half chest Tea, 814 cases Tea, 1119 cases Tea, 100 bags green peas, 50 bales grey sheeting, 14 cases pangees.

From Hongkong.—15 drums lubricating oil, 48 cases cotton socks, 117 Half chest Tea, 220 cases Tea, 560 cases Fire crackers, 210 packages, Fire crackers, 2000 bags sugar, 150 bags sugar candy, 500 cases cassia, 470 bales cassia, 100 bundles cassia, 100 cases dry preserved ginger, 200 bales earthenware, 60 cases silk, 10 bales raw silk, 169 bales matting, 51 bundles matting, 25 bags star aniseed, 25 bundles sea grass.

From Singapore:—2032 bags sago flour, 504 bags betel nuts, 129 cases Tea, 50 packages Tea, 217 slabs Tin, 20 drums lubricating oil, 40 cases lines.

From Penang:—861 bags betel nuts, 322 slabs Tin, 55 Ingots Tin, 10 bags nutmegs 20 bundles Rattans, 102 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo.—198 coils tyres, 44 bales wool, 23 cases gin, 14 empty cylinders, 18 half chest Tea, 120 casks tallows, 24 pipes, tallow, 100 cases Lences, 5 boxes gold bullion.

S S Winkfeld from Calcutta. Agents—M M and Co.:—7944 tone coal.

CAUSE LISTS.

(FRIDAY, February 15.)

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

LONG CAUSES.

5012-22—Rustomji and Gin, Ahmed Saheb Bapusaheb Kafre vs. Ubhaiya Harsey and ors., Shamrao M. and H.
2424-21—N. C. Dalal and Co., Hirachand Manekchand vs. Ambalal Virchand, M. B. Chothia and Co.
3011-19—Mulla and Mulla, Jamshedji Rustomji Vakharia a firm vs. Deosey Umersey, Little and Co.
1858-20—N. C. Dalal and Co., Jivalal Ujamsey and Co. a firm vs. N. Bhuta and and Co., Dikshit M. and Co.
85-20—Payne and Co., Wadhumal Oodharam vs. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and ors., Little and Co. In person Matubhai J. and M., Meewanji K. and Co.
3761-21—Surveyor and Co., Lakimidas Mulji vs. Damji Khimji a firm and ors., Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
85-17—Captain and V., Bai Chandanbai widow vs. Jamnabai widow and ors., Khambatta and Co., Malvi M R. and Co.
418-22—Manubhai and Co., Jamnadas Vithaldas and Co. vs. Abdul Gani Haji Ahmed, Merwanji K. and Co.
901-21—Mulla and Mulla, Narottam Tulsidas and anr. vs Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mody and ors., Edgelow G. W. and Co.
4507-21—Mulla and Mulla, Bhikaji Chimanlal a firm vs. Govindji Damodar a firm, Motichand and D.
2536-21—Sabnis G. and Co., Mahomed Ebrahim Mahomed Hassan vs. Mahomed Miya Abdul Kadar M. B. Chothia and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

718-20—Dubash and Co., Woolcombe Bros. and Co. vs. Ratansey Deokaran, Ferreira and Vol.
721-20—Mehta D. and L., Narandas Dwarkadas a firm vs Edalji and Sorabji a firm, Mulla and Mulla.
726-20—Daphtary F. and D., Doongersey Rawji and Co. a firm vs. Zuhra Begum widow, Payne and Co.
759-20—Shrog and Vacha, Nadirshaw Hormusji Bamboat vs. Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors., Shamrao M. and H. Payne and Co.
766-20—N. C. Dalal Co., Chhotubhai Chunibhai vs. Keshrichand Rupchand, Daphtary F. and D.
812-20—Mulla and Mulla, Furdanji Khursedji Mody and Sons a firm vs. Jacob Benjamin, Dastar and Co.
843-20—Daphtary F. and D., Karsandas Mulji a firm vs. Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.
999-20—Malvi M. R. and Co., Ramji Ratanji and Co. a grm vs. Motilal Manekchand a firm, Sunderdas and Co.
1018-20—Captain and V., Uderam Bhagwandas a firm vs. Khatri Damodar Gopaldas. Amin and Desai.
1030-20—Raghavayya N. and Co., Kothamuyya Balarjyaya a firm vs. Thaker Chafusay Dosa, N. C. Dalal and Co.
1055-20—Smetham B. and L., Haji Ebrahim Haji Sulenan and ors. vs. Gulam Husain Ismail and ors., Mehta D. and L.
1105-20—F. K. Dadachanji, Gani Jan Mohamed vs. R. J. Mistry, N. D. Bhat.
1151-20—Dikshit M. and Co., Tar Mahomad Tyeb vs. Aishabai widow and ors., M. B. Chothia.
1154-20—Merwanji K. and Co., Walji Shamji and Co. a firm vs Uderam Premsukhdas a firm, Sunderdas and Co.
1162-20—Ardehir H. D. and Co., Mohamad Osman and Co. vs. Jamnadas Lakhmidas a firm, Patel and Eze.
1179-20—Captain and V., The Union Bank of India Ltd. vs. Shigovind Harbidutt, Mulla and Mulla.
1187-20—Little and Co., Major John Charles Gammon vs. Kasturbhai M. Nagarsheth, Daphtary F. and D.
1205-20—Captain and V., Ebrahimji Kadibhai Motiwalla vs. Esmailji Ebrahimji, Chitnis M. and K.
1236-20—Purshotamdas and Co., Haji Sulaiman Haji Gulam Hussin vs. Jafferali Mahomad Karimani, Motichand and D.
1259-20—Matubhai J. and M., Amulakhchand Mohanlal vs. Ishwardas Mohanlal Mody and anr., Motichand and D.
1271-20—Chitnis M. and K., Ismailji Ibrahimji vs. Ibrahimji Kadar, Captain and V.
327-20—Tyabji D. and Co., Bai Mani widow vs. Kisandas Tribhawandas Mangaldas, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
383-20—Motichand and D., Raghumal Budhsingh vs. C. Pestonji Keshavlal a firm and ors., N. C. Dalal and Co.
1508-20—Payne and Co S. Nukumuro Sir Snichudo Dhuras Nanji and Co—Daphtary F and D.
142-20—Matubhai J and M Allarkhia Thawar and Co Harnandrai Foolchand—Malvi M. R. and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

EXCISE PROSECUTIONS.

On Tuesday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz disposed of the case in which Inspector N. C. Cama of the Excise Dept. charged one Jamnadas Amritlal for taking delivery of a Parcel containing 20 lbs. of opium. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.

ANOTHER CONVICTION.

Mr. N. C. Cama then placed Mahomed Hussain with possessing four grains of cocaine. The facts are that E. D. Peon No. 13 on suspicion searched the accused and found the cocaine. The accused was convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer imprisonment for two weeks.

CHARGE OF THEFT.

One Haridas Kunjilal, a broker, was charged with theft, by Sub-Inspector Savant, on Wednesday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, acting Third Presidency Magistrate.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the complainant Tricumlal Lalubhoy, a Munim in Mohanlal Bogilal's firm at Kharakawa, gave Rs. 1,000, on Tuesday afternoon at 5 p.m., to the accused to pay a Hundi to Bhikhanchand Rekhachand, a merchant at Kalbadevi. The accused, however, did not pay the amount and disappeared. He was arrested by the Andheri Police on suspicion when he was driving towards Borivli to catch a mail train. On a search the police found Rs. 740 on his person. The accused is said to have confessed to the police that he paid Rs. 69 to a Marwari Hotel keeper and Rs. 200 to one Kanayalal Chaganlal, a broker. The police recovered these amounts from those persons on the information supplied by the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty. Further hearing was adjourned.

PICKPOCKET IN A TRAM CAR.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz at the Mazagon Police Court on Wednesday Sub.-Inspector Mahankal of Pydownie Police Station charged one Henry Robinson, an Indian Christian with theft of a gold watch valued at Rs. 75 from the person of one Morarji, a cloth merchant.

The facts fro the prosecution are that on the 8th inst. at about 4 p.m. the complainant was seated in a Tram Car proceeding along Abdur Rahiman Street. The accused was seated on the seat behind the complainant and removed from his pocket the gold watch and dropped it in his umberalla. On being searched the watch was found. Taking into consideration his previous three convictions the accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

PLEA FOR MANGALORE AS VENUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee has to decide very soon the venue of the next Congress. Now that the Mahatma has been released, the next Congress will be considered unique and cities are vieing with each other to call the Congress to their places. So far there are four claimants, viz., Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Mangalore, in South Canara. Of these Mangalore has the largest claim which the other cities have not.

Mangalore can secure an abundant supply of provisions at the time of the Congress week. It has got an abundant supply of pure water. There is a good fresh water spring within the city of Mangalore. Outflow of water from this spring is calculated to be not less than 1½ lakhs of gallons per day. Then it has got innumerable number of tanks for the convenience of bathers, not to speak of the sea. December and January are more pleasant at Mangalore than at any other place in Karnataka. Access to Mangalore is easy by steamer, train or motor. South Kanara has got the most beautiful natural scenery. It has been termed by the Mahatmaji as the garden of India. Then again South Kanara is a district to be conjured with, for the Jains and Hindus. Thousands of Hindu pilgrims visit Udipi in South Canara every year. It is the birth-place of one of the greatest Vedantists of India, viz., Shri Madhva, the founder of the Dwaita system of philosophy. The other places of pilgrimage are Subrahmanya and others. Every year thousands of rich Jains from Northern India visit Karkal in South Canara which is called the Jaina Kasi. Then again the people of South Canara are generally, highly cultured, polite and hospitable.

Apart from all the above considerations South Canara has got by far the largest Christian population centered in one single place. This Christian population is made up not of mere converts from outcastes, but they belong to very noble families. They are highly educated and refined. Some of them are pioneers of great industries. But their outlook is rather antinationalistic. They have not joined any national movement. The majority of them think even the most eminent Indian to be not so learned as their ordinary parish priest. The greatest ambition of many of them is to be termed as Anglo-Indians. At least to show these people the advance which India has made in its national outlook and to carry these people with it the next Karnataka Congress ought to be held at Mangalore:—Yours, etc.,

K. S. ACHARYA.

Mangalore, Feb. 7.

MADRAS ELECTION SUIT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

Mr. Kavalapara Muppil Nair has filed an objection petition before the election court with reference to the election of Mr. K. S Bhat to the Legislative Assembly by the West Coast Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency. The petitioner was also a candidate at the election and he states that Mr. Bhat caused false and malicious statements to be published in the press at Mangalore with reference to the petitioner's attitude while he was a member of the Assembly during the previous term towards the salt tax and the provincial impost. In consequence of the publication of these statements there had been no freedom of election among the voters and the respondent was guilty of corrupt practice according to the rules specified in the electoral rules. He therefore prayed that the election be set aside. The court admitted the petition and notice was ordered to be issued to Mr. Bhat.

MIRZA'S SOAPS.

We have received from Mr. A. T. Mirza, Engineer, samples of Toilet and Washing Soaps. These soaps are of good quality and compare favourably in regard to price with foreign makes. Besides, Mr. Mirza's soaps are free from animal fat, and are manufactured by what is known as the Autoclave process. While this process prevents decomposition, it also helps to retain the glycerine. The Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay speaks highly of the properties of the toilet soap. The washing soaps, though they lack in external finish, possess high-class washing properties.

In the Babbar Akali conspiracy case before Mr. Bull, the special magistrate, the prosecution closed its evidence after the examination of 336 witnesses. The accused gave their statements on the 12th instant. Most of them gave their answers in the negative in reply to questions put by the court. One accused said that he was a non-co-operator and his father's name was Guru Gobind Singh. Another totally refused to answer any questions of the court and refused to open his mouth.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 645
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 715
Bank's buying D D Frcs 705
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 152
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 146
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs 243
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 167¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 331
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del 4.30-1/2
" —Paris Frcs 96.00
" —Switzerland Frcs 24.70
" —Brussels Frcs 112.00
" —Rome Liras 98.70
" —Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Feb. 13.

Telegraph Transfers	1/5	Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4-15-8	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/16	Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 14
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 15/16
Bank Demand	1/4 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs Demand	640
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	243
Japan	152
Singapore	167 1/2

Market—Steady.

London, Feb. 13.

Rentes %	54
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/16
" " 2 months hence	33 15/16

Closing Tone of silver:—India buying not much offering quiet after small business.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 7/8
Interest, 7 days market loans	2 1-2

Tone—Tallous nominal small supply poor demand.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 13.

Exchange on London in Paris	9590
" " " Germany	
" " " " Italy	9882
Stockholm	16.43
Christiania	32.10
Amsterdam	11.80
Switzerland	24.57
Belgium	11.27 F. 11/2
Athens	24.750
Cuban Sugar March, Sell 18	30/3

London, Feb. 13.

Demand Bills	41.037

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Feb 14.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 86 5/8+1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	91 1/4+1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100
Consols 2 1/2%	56 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	63
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/2

London, Feb. 13.

Conversion Loan	£ 75 5/8
6 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	99 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	112

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 13.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " 6 m/st	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	22 3/4

London, Feb. 13.

TIN BLOCK	£ 276 3/4

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

Sovereigns ready Rs 16/4/3
" forward Rs 16/4/6
Bar gold ready, Rs 26/0/9
Bar gold forward, Rs 26/0/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs 25/15/9
Bar silver ready, Rs 81/14/0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs 81/15/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs 82/5/0

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Bar gold ready, s. 95-8
Silver ready, d. 34-1
Silver forward, d. 33-15
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady, India bought.

GOLD

Bombay, Feb, 14

Ready :—26—0—0

Yields.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Maha	25—15—0	26—0—6	..	26—0—3
Fagan	25—15—3	26—0—9	..	26—0—6

Sajl Mandi.

Maha	0—2—6
Fagan	0—6—6

Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

February, 14.

A further drop of 21 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined sharp at the opening on Southern speculative selling but later recovered on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 26 to 34 points lower. The decline was due to some straddle selling.

Messrs. Bruel Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson D/ 13th instant (11-30 a.m.):—

"Market idle. No fresh feature but getting short."

As the American markets continue to display declining tendency, our local market has eased further in sympathy. We can see no reason why prices should decline further and think it advantageous to buy round about the existing level of prices.

Owing to the further decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this afternoon easier at Rs. 611¼ i.e. Rs. 8½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Offices were sellers and the market touched Rs. 610½ Around this level jobbers were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 613/- but again gave way to Rs. 611¼ on selling by Commission Houses and shroffs. At about this level other commission Houses and jobbers were buyers and the values recovered to Rs. 614/- and the market closed at Rs. 613½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 613½ and advancing to Rs. 615/- closed easier at Rs. 609/- on one Japanese House and Shroffs selling and on some long liquidation.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 589/- and fluctuated within a very small range, closing at Rs. 590/- Whilst Oomra opened at Rs. 594/- and fluctuating between Rs. 595/ and Rs. 593½ closed at Rs. 594/-. F. G. Bengal March and May were quoted nominally Rs. 524/- and Rs. 526/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the off-take was limited. About 1,500 Bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(6 30 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb. 14

Fully Good Broach	April/May	609
" Bengal	March	525
" Bengal	May	530
Fine Oomra.	March	587
" "	May	591 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Description	Super-Fine,	Fine,	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	570	560	545
M. G. Oomra No. 3	620	610	595
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	650	640	625
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	635	625	610
M. G. Broach	655	645	635
M. G. Mathia	605	595	580
M. G. Khandesh	610	600	585

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	614
Fully Good Bengal	March	524
Fully Good Bengal	May.	526
Fine Oomra	March.	590
Fine Oomra	May.	594
Good Southerns	May/June	621

SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 14

Ready :—32—2—0

Yields.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Maha	32—1—0	8:—4—0	32—3—0	32—1—6
Fagan	32—5—0	32—1[illegible]	32—8—0	32—9—0

Sajl Mandi.

Maha	0—12—0
Fagan	1—10—0

Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper	Rs. 66/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan	84/12
5 per cent War Loan	93/-
5 per cent Loan due 1933	97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55	97/12
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925	103/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928	103/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1927	101/-
6 per cent Bonds due 1930	102/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932	103/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935	107/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974	76/-
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930	101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974	75/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49	101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.	

SHARES.

Market closed strong. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 77/8, Central Bank 77/8, and Eastern Bank 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 417/8, Apollo 26/4, Bombay Cotton 580, Bombay Dyeing 707/8 Bradbury 490, Century 348/12, Cent-India 473/12, Colaba Land 162/8, Coorla 135xd, Crescent 233/12, Dawn 565, Edw. Sassoon 220, Elphinstone 48/12, Fazulbhoy 797/8, Globe 60, Gokak 112/8, Ind-Bleaching 180, Ind-Malwa 397/8, Jamshed Mfg 150 Kastoorchand 180, Khatao 240, Kohinoor 1275n, Luxmi Cotton 4970, Madhowji 247/8, Mathuradas 325, M. Petit 3035, Morarji 3900xd, New Great 500, New City 300, Pabani 342/8, Pearl 530, Phoenix 452/8 Shapurji 317/8 Simplex 313/12, Swan 800, Swadeshi 473/12, Tata Mill 300 and Vishnu Cotton 1835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 225, B Burma 325, B Burma N I 71/4, Bt-Burma Pet 6/6, Bombay Tramway 88/12, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 9/8 Katni Ord 81/4, Katni Defd 205, New India 13, Shivrajpur 40, Tata Iron Ord 27/8, Tata Iron Defd 106/4, Tata Hydro 685xd and Scindia Steam 7/12.

London, Feb. 13.

Charted Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	£ 130
Nationa Bank x	44
Eastern.	5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/4

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 14th February says:—

New York 13th February 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
33.08	Mar.	33.00—08	33.72—36	33.87	—21
33.24	May.		33.89—35	33.00	—24
31.38	Jul.			31.65	—23
27.90	Oct.			27.76	—14
27.53	Dec.			27 33	—20

Telegraphic market advices: South speculative selling early, stopless orders being reached. Fair trade demand on limits down. Market recovered on short covering. March highest 33.02, lowest 32.64 range .38 point.

Liverpool Market 13th Feb. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
19.12	Mar.	19.16+04	19.13+01	18.78	—34
19.12	May.	19.16+04		18.81	—31
18.65	Jul.			18.39	—26
16.44	Oct.		16.47+03	16.24	—20
Egyptian.					
22.40	Mar.			22.20	—2
20.80	Nov.			20.85	+0

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Small featureless market.

(2) American cross rate 430 5/8. March highest 19.17, lowest 18.74, range .43 points.

(3) Market declined on straddle selling and locals hammering the market; stopless orders being reached. Market lacks support.

Alexandria Market 13th February 1924.

Previous close 41.65, Delivery March Opening 41. 40 —25

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	50,00
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	750

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid Americans spot quiet demand		19.30
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		22.25
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar.	32.71
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	32.88
	July	31.[illegible]
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	32.81
" " " "	May.	32.31

Liverpool, Feb. 13. To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C.	Mar.	18.78—34
	May	18.81—31
Liverpool.	July	18.39—26
	Oct.	16.24—20

Liverpool, Feb. 13. To-day's Price

Months.	
February	—
March	19.15+03
April	—
May	19.14+02
June	—
July	18.69+04
August	—
September	—
October	—
November	—
December	—
January	15.96+06
February	—
Egyptians) March 22.40 May 22.[illegible]5 July 22.68	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 13. To-day's Prices

Months	
February	18.68—35
March	18.78—34
April	18.79—32
May	18.81—31
June	18.71—27
July	18.39—26
August	17.63—22
September	16.77—25
October	16 24—20
November	15.92—19
December	15.82 —19
January	15.75—15
February	15.72—15

Market Barely Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

M. G. Bengal Good,	12.[illegible]5
" " Fully Good	13.05
" " Fine	13.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	13.85
" " " Fully Good	14.35
" " " Fine	14.85
M. G. Broach, Good	15.95
" " Fully Good	16.35
" " Fine	16.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.55
" " Fully Good	12.95
" " Fine	13.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 13 To-day's Price.

Months.	
February	22.00—20
March	22.20—20
April	22.27—20
May	22.33—2[illegible]
June	22.39—22
July	22.46—22
August	22.11—22
September	21.71—17
October	21.21+03
November	20.80+03
December	20.53+03
January	20.53+03

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Feb. 13. To-day's Prices

Futures at New York.	Mar.	32.87—.21
	May	33.00—.24
	July	31.65—.23
	Oct.	27.76—.14

WHEAT

London, Feb. 13

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
F/M Sellers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	43/—
AUSTRALIAN:—M./A. Carpos Pa'd	47/3
Sodding	46 5/8
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Sellers	32.6
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Buyers	45
Tone:—Dull and cover.	
A float to U. K.	
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. February	44 1/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 14 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	39 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	40 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 3 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 13 6	13 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 6 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	36 0 0	..
Castorseed	71 0 0	14 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	6 2 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Groundnut	71 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 F/M	15 14 0	
Gujarat castor seed vishak	63 0 0	

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 13

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
" A/M Sellers	£ 19 5/8
Tone—Buyer poors Demand.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net	
" Months Jan./Apr. Buyers	41 1/8
" Sellers etc. May/Aug. Paid	39/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London Feb. 13.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Feb. March Sellers	33
July Sellers	27/6
July Sept. Sellers	26/3
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay	
July Sept. Sellers	26/7
Fine White Java C & F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	26/7

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Company).

BOMBAY, Feb. 14, 5 p.m.

Calcutta market was telegraphed last night as follows:—

"Ready Rs 19/10. Shipment Feb./March 20. Market firm."

Karachi telegrams received last night ran as under:—

"Ready Rs 27/3 26/11. delivery 27/4, New Crop 24/12 23/14 23/10 strong."

Our Java Agent's telegrams (recd. 1 p.m.) run as follows:—

"Market firm with upward tendency 22 gldn per picul ex. warehouse demand good."

London 12th Feb. market firm Java white sugar sh. 60/6 per cwt less dutypaid 1. 1/2 discount raw sh. 30/6 per cwt c.i.f to U. Kingdom. Refined beet sugar Holland sh. 35/6 per cwt c.i.f. to U. K., shipment per steamer during February.

In response to firmer advices from foreign markets the market here has opened firm in all positions. As already anticipated by us the market has witnessed a rise of about a shilling in New Crop forward positions after a temporary decline for the last three or four days. Offices have covered to-day New Crop. To-day's offtake for local consumptions is 3,000 bags, showing moderate demand for spot sugar.

We give the following for to-day's closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Ready Rs 28/5 per cwt.
Jan/Feb sh. 32/4 per cwt FBH
Feb/March sh. 32/5 per cwt FBH
June/July sh. 27/11 per cwt FBH
Fine Java July sh. 27/3 per cwt FBH
July/Aug/Sept sh. 26/8 per cwt FBH
Continental BRB Beet Sugar Ready Rs. 28/4 per cwt
Jan/Feb Rs. 32/- per cwt Free B H

Tone of the market firm with upward tendency.

METALS.

London, Feb. 13.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 64 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	62 5/8
Copper Braziers	82 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 13/16
Hard Spelter N minal	30 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 18 7/16

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Feb. 14. per md.	Rs. a p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Feb.14 per md.	Rs. a p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	76 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		22 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		69 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		73 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1 0 3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	..
David	No. 10 1/2	0 15 9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0 13 3
Japan	No. 40/1	1 14 0
Jaapn	No. 42/2	2 2 0
Japan	No. 20	1 3 0
Japan	No, 32	1 10 3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 14

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 13, 1924.

Cotton	24866 Bales.
Wheat	1057 Cwts.
Linseed	1786 "
Rape, etc.,	8672 "
Gingellyseed	3219 "
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	5878 "
Castorseed	1478 "
Rice	4926 "
Myrabollams	13405 "
Cottonseed	31519 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	6410 "
Juwar	3910 "
Mazur	843 "
Barley	260 "
Bajri	659 "
Coal	3396 Tons

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 13.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar/Apr.	12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	14

Tone:—Steady, only small business.

LOCAL MILL CLOTH QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Feb. 13,

Khaki—	Rs. A. P.
Textile	1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 0
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 7 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:—x Quality.	1 9 0
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Bombay Cotton	1 6 0
Peshawan	1 6 0
Hearth Brand	
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 6 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5126:—	
Gabrun no	
Pearl	13 2
Hindustan	13 1 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Jute:—Shares opened somewhat quieter, but later on gathered strength on an improved speculative demand and some outside buying orders closing at the best of the day. Orient was a strong feature.

Coals:—Gopalichuck and Burrakur are still in demand at current rates.

Other stocks fetching full prices.

Teas:—There was more enquiry and a firmer undertone. Quotations showing some slight improvement. Teesta Valley having been sub-divided into ten rupee shares have been quoted accordingly.

Miscellaneous:—Only a moderate business resulted without any particular feature.

Cottons:—A steady market at unchanged rates.

Banks:—Imperial showed a firm tone.

Government Securities:—Firm all round.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities 3½ per cent., Government Paper 6 6/9 s lot 5 per cent. Bonds 2933 9 7/4 s lot 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 98/10 5½ per cent, War Bonds 1923 103/13 s.l. 6 per cent, Bonds 1926 106/6 s.l. do 1927 101/2, s.l. do 1931 103/8 s.l. do 1932 104/7 s.l. Cotton Dunbar 180 Kesoram 5/8, Jutes 420, Anglo-India 366, Belvedere 452, Birla 7/10, Budge Budge 435 s.l. Cheviot 250, Clive 2 9/12, Empire 46/8, Fort Gloster 740 s.l., Fort William 276, Gourepore 588 s.l., Hooghly ord. 59/8 s.l., Howrah 36, Hukumchand ord. 8/6 do pref. 21 disc., Kamarhatty 490 s.l., Kanknarrah 412/8 s.l., Kinnisan 900f Lansdowne 255 s.l., Lawrence 459, National 285, New Central 500, Orient 188, Presidency 6/8, Reliance 47/4, Union 429, Waverley 7/12.

Coals Bolampore 3/10, Burrakur 37/8, Damagurriah 10/4, Deoli 30, Gopalichuck 16/12, Kalapahari 35, New Beerbhoom 35/4, S. O. I, Hurraintand 2/10, Raneegunge 50/12, Royal 2/2, Samla and Kendra 12/4, Sendra 22 South Karanpura 12/6, s.l., Standard 62, Talcher 7/12, Upper Pench 2/6.

Miscellaneous C. P. Cements Re. 1/4, Frank ross 4/12 Briti Building and Iron 2/14, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 20 do pref. 21, Burma Finance 2 5 B. I. Corporation ord 5/12, Ganges Rope 285/8 G. F. Kellner ord. 7/8 Indo Burma Tin 7/6 X. D. Indian wood products 7/8 Spences Hotel 14, Nahapet Jute pressing 1/13, Tea companies Bhatkada 63/8, Bishnauth 28/4, Dimakusi 26/10, East India 15/4 Ellenbarrie 272/8 Eastern Terai 7, Cielle ord. 20/4 Grob Tea 'B' 11/4, Massimara 65/8, S.O.I., Hattikhia 23/8 Kalcherra 91 S. I. Lackatcorah 270, Nmburnadie ord. Huldibari 63/8, New Chumta 48/4, New Terai, 15/4, Rutema 15, Singell 80 S. I., Teesta Valley 27/4, Tezpore 9/8, Titabur 25, Tukvar 27.

Debentures 5½ per cent. Albion, Jute debs. 92 7 per cent. Auckland Jute Debs. 101 8 7 per cent. Elgin Mills deb. 101 5 per cent., Calcutta Port Trust debs. 1916, 93.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer, one shilling four and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand one shilling five pence.

JAPANESE LOAN.

SUBSCRIBED IN A DAY.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 14.

A loan of £ 25,000,000 for the Japanese Government bearing interest at six per cent. and issued at 87½ has been quickly subscribed here. The prospectuses were distributed yesterday afternoon and the lists were closed at noon to-day. A loan of similar amount is being issued in New York.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The rush for the Japanese loan which led to the closing of the lists at noon to-day is reflected in an unofficial quotation of over a sovereign premium.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 13th Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.889 in.
Temperature of air	75 5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.8 "
Dew point	59.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	68.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.6 "
Minimum " "	62.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, ENE NNW, NNE
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	158 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soill	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soill
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.		h. m.	ft. in
F.	8	1 18	29 3	8		7 35	17 6
		13 31	27 3			6 12	17 1
Th.	14	4 29	24 6	14		11 52	19 2
		18 52	24 2				
S.	17	8 36	24 6	17		3 27	21 0
		22 4	26 9			15 3	17 9
M.	18	9 35	25 3	18		4 13	20 1
		22 37	27 8			15 50	17 6
Tu.	19	10 10	26 2	19		4 50	19 2
		23 12	28 6			16 32	16 3
W.	20	11 7	27 0	20		5 23	18 3
		23 44	29 0			17 13	15 9

A SCHOOL FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

OPENING CEREMONY AT DHARAVI.

On Saturday (the 9th instant) Mr. K. Natarajan, Vice-President of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha Bombay, performed the pleasant function of opening a Night School for the benefit of the South Indian Backward classes residing and working in the Tanneries at Dharavi, before a select gathering prominent among whom were Messrs. K. S. Aiyar, K. Balaram, E. R. Menon, M. R. Jambunathan, Chodalimuthu Pillai Maistry, Muthu Pillai Maistry, Punyakoti, Sundaram, S. R. Subramanian, and R. Anantram. The whole of the proceedings was conducted in the mother tongue of the residents i.e. Tamil. Mr. Natrajan in opening the school spoke a few words of advice to the gathering and laid stress on the importance of education in modern days. He also referred to the advent of the Labour Government in England and said that the power which the British Labour has now acquired is due to their education. He hoped that in this new school particular attention would be paid to moral and religious education and that it would ere long grow into a full fledged Day School.

Messrs. Jambunathan and Shivam also spoke advising them to be united and solid in their struggle for equality with the rest and wished them Godspeed. The latter also made a passing reference to the greatly felt need of a Free Municipal Dispensary, an Industrial School and better housing for the locality and added that it was the bounden duty of the Bombay Municipality and Government, which levied taxes from them, to provide them with these necessities. He also promised them every help on bhalf of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha.

The School commences with 92 students on the roll of whom 57 are over 12 years and 35 of the age of 12 and below. It is the result of the combined enthusiasm of the local leaders of Dharavi and some of the members of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha, the former of whom have undertaken the entire burden of running and managing the school themselves for which a word of praise is rightly due to them. God bless this new born school and ensure its early success and future prosperity.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT JALGAON.

Along with the Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Jalgaon (East Khandesh) it is proposed to hold this year on 30th and 31st March 1924 a "Khadi Exhibition" (cotton, silk, wool) at Jalgaon, the Organisers are very enthusiastic and mean to organise the Exhibition on an extensive scale. It is expected that such an Exhibition will be the first of its kind in Maharashtra.

The Exhibition will have mainly three branches:—

(1) Demonstration, (2) Exhibits and (3) Selling Stalls.

(1) This will include all process beginning from Ginning, Raw Cotton Carding, Spinning, Sizing and Weaving, to finished cloth-practiced in different provinces. Silk and woollen Khadi Demonstrations are also likely to be arranged.

(A) Cotton and cotton-seeds of all kinds.

(B) Pure Handspun, Cotton, Silk and Woollen Khaddar of all varieties.

(C) Ginning and Carding hand machines, spinning wheels, handlooms used in different provinces.

(3) Stalls for selling pure Khaddar.

All Congress Committees and Khaddar producing Institutions are requested to correspond. Your help for the success of the Exhibition is earnestly solicited.

It is understood that the Madras Government has decided to constitute a staff selecting board from first April for selecting candidates for appointments in all Government offices in the city, including Secretariat and for non-gazetted executive posts which will consist of five members, namely, the Chief Secretary, the Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Instruction, and two non-official members.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 4-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Fifth Day.
Alexandra Institution Diamond Jubilee Variety Entertainment in St. Xavier's College at 5 p.m.
General Meeting of the Journalists' Association of India 5 p.m. Servants of India Society's Hall.
S. S. "Malwa" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Parsi admirers of Mahatma to meet at Sir C. Jehangir Hall: Thanksgiving Jashan ceremony, 4-30 p.m.; prayer meeting 6 p.m. Lady Petit to preside.
Mr. A. K. Dehelvi's lecture on "Students and public Life", Muslim Student's Union Hall, Chowpatty, 6 p.m., Mr. Justice Mulla to preside.

SUNDAY, February 17.

Catholic Gymkhana—Annual Athletic Sports, commencing at 2-30 p.m.
Principal Tannan's lecture on "India's Fiscal Policy," Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty 6 p.m. Hon. Sir I. Rahimtoo.a to preside.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

New Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar, at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3 to 5 p.m. (for ladies), 5 to 8 p.m. (for all.)

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 15 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 39m.
Feb. 16 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 39m.
Feb. 17 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 40m.
Feb. 18 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 40m.
Feb. 19 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 40m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MODY.—On the 13th February, 1924, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Meherbai, wife of Dr. K. P. Mody, and daughter of the late Mr. Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Mehta.

BAND AT SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. I. will play a programme of music at the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is raised to 9 per cent.

F WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on Sunday at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.)

BYCULLT DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Poll for one seat on the B.P.C.C. from this Ward will take place on Sunday the 17th February 1924 between 8-30 and 11-30 a.m. and 3 and 6 p.m. (S.T.) as previously notified.

G WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of management will be held on Saturday at 8-30 p.m. in the Congress Office.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Managing Council will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), in Congress Committee's Office No. 8, Khandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library to-day (Friday) the 15th February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

UNIVERSITY POST-GRADUATE LECTURES.

Dr. F. N. Moos will deliver lecture I of his course of post-graduate lectures on "Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the Medical Aspects of General Tuberculosis" at the Anatomy Hall, Grant Medical College, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSN.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Matunga Residents' Association passed a resolution on Wednesday night expressing its profound sorrow at the premature death of Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta and recording his services as a great national worker in the cause of the Indian States.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Solicitor, will deliver a public lecture on "The Spiritual Life" to-morrow (Saturday) the 16th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road.

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

Prof. Patrick Geddes will deliver the XVIII of his series of lectures on "Contemporary Civilisation" to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Royal Institute of Science, East Wing, second floor, next to Elphinstone College, Esplanade Road. The lecture is open to the public.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The offices of the Assistant Health Officer E. Ward, and the Senior Medical Inspector No. 7 District together with the District Dispensary which were located upto now in Rustomji Jamshedji Batliwala's Dharamshalla, at Falkland Road and at No. 144, Ballasis Road respectively will be removed to the New Municipal Building in Souter Street with effect from the 17th February 1924.

POSTAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is understood that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is going to pay an informal visit to the G.P.O. on the 15th Inst. I shall be much obliged, therefore if you will kindly give me an opportunity, through the columns of your esteemed paper, to request His Excelency to do something:

(i) To prevent the dust clouds that rush in from all sides of the G.P.O. that have a far-reaching effect on the health of the clerks.

(ii) To remove the P.M.G's Press and the Stores-Department of the G.P.O. that are now located in dungeon-like places, to a better place receiving more light and air.

(iii) To provide for a big common hall, where the clerks of the G.P.O., who are at present seen resting and taking their tiffin in the dirty motor-shade, may take their tiffin and enjoy fresh air.

(iv) To maintain a good circulating library at Government expense thus giving the clerks of the G.P.O. an opportunity to add to their general knowledge and efficiency.—Yours, etc.,

A CLERK,
Postal Department.

Feb 13.

PALESTINE DELEGATION.

FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IMPERIAL BANK'S BRANCHES TO ASSIST.

The Imperial Bank of India have instructed all their branches to receive sums tendered on behalf of the Palestine Delegation and to remit the amounts to their Delhi branch free of charge.

It may be mentioned for the information of the public that the Delegation has been touring in India for some weeks past, with a view to raise funds for the restoration of the Palestine Mosques.

SYMPATHY OF PARSIS.

With a view to promote international good-will and to get the Parsis acquainted with Moslem gentlemen of liberal culture and education, the nationalists of Bombay including Seth Chotani co-operating with Mr. F. J. Ginwala and Mr. F. S. Tcleyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, invited about fifty Parsis to be introduced to the Mufti of Haifa and other members of the Palestine Delegation at an evening entertainment at Taj Mahal last Thursday. Besides Maulana Shaukat Ali, the Persian Consul-General, Mr. Kekobad Adenwala and Mr. P. J. Murzaban, Editor Jam-i-Jamshed, there were present Aga Behram ex-Governor of Duzdab.

In reply to Mr. G. K. Nariman's speech dwelling on the necessity of more intimate concord between the Moslems and Parsis and emphasising the tolerant spirit of original Islam and the freedom enjoyed by his co-religionists in Moslem Persia to-day, the Mufti Saheb delivered a masterly extempore address in choice Arabic which was interpreted by Syed Jamaluddin. As Mr. Nariman had given a brief history of the third most sacred shrine of Islam, towards the restoration of which the efforts of the Delegation were directed, the learned speaker cordially endorsed the Parsi and generally Indian desire for unity and harmony among all Oriental nations. Aga Mani-ul-Mulk supporting the Delegation's noble sentiments secterian congratulated the Parsis on their spontaneous forward step towards harmony of Asia. He wished the Delegation would return satisfied with India's subscriptions.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in welcoming the Delegation said that his Parsi brothers had set an example to the rest of India in the cause of unity.

MR. NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

In addressing the Delegation Mr. Nariman said:—"Gentlemen,—You have undertaken a long and arduous journey for a noble purpose. You have been deputed by the supreme Council of Moslems in Palestine to collect subscriptions for the restoration of the Masjid-ul-Aksa, the most ancient and Magnificent monument of Islam and a marvel of architecture. Our friend Seth Chotani constituted himself the medium of mutual acquaintance between the Delegation and some members of the Parsi community. And nothing would give us greater pleasure than the good-will and extension of esteem between the followers of Islam and those of Zoroaster.

You are striving to renovate a masterpiece of ancient art, connected with the three great religions of the world—Judaism, Christianity and Islam. For the call of hoary art the Masjid-ul-Aksa must rise superior to secterian begotry and parochial piety. The spiritual grandeur of the mosque has been described from ancient times. Here Mr. Nariman dwelt on few historic incident connected with the mosque and cited the noble passages from Quran which showed catholicity and tolerance of Islam. He thanked in conclusion, the Delegation wished it success in its mission.

MUFTI MAHOMED MURAD'S SPEECH.

Mufti Mahomed Murad on rising to speak said, that with the gentlemen gathered, he felt indeed that he was at home rather than in a foreign country. Their kindness and brotherly tenderness brought over to them all the comforts of homely sensation. He thanked on behalf of the Delegation Chotani Seth who had been kind enough to introduce the Delegation to them.

Continuing he said, "it was my desire to speak briefly about Masjid-i-Alssa but my friend Mr. Nariman has lightened my burden to a great extent. The grandeur, the beauty and the perfectness of that building are indeed beyond description. Chotani Seth has intimated to us the desire of the respected Parsi community to contribute to the Masjid-i-Aksa Fund which the Delegation had thankfully to refuse. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Seth Chotani are exerting all their energies to make this mission a success. His Highness the Aga Khan has already intimated to us his keen desire to help it as much as he could and thus add one more noble deed to the glorious list of his well-known services. The Islamic Anjuman and the leaders of Jamats in Bombay had already promised their full support to this religious cause. Still we cannot ignore the fact that the Government of India is giving to this Holy purpose its moral assistance and encouragement. The kind offer of the Parsi community every Moslem will note with deep gratitude.

Finally I wish to extend to you and through you to the respectable Parsi community the heartfelt thanks and obligations of our Delegation."

Maulana Shaukat Ali said: "I, on behalf of the Mussalmans of Bombay, rather those of India, cordially thank my Parsee brothers for bringing about this gathering and assure them that nothing is dearer to me than the unity and mutual good-will of the Hindus, the Mussalmans, the Parsis, the Jains, the Sikhs, and all other people living in India. Believe me the news of this token of mutual good-will will extremely please my chief Mahatma Gandhi, who prefers unity of different communities of India to the attainment of Swaraj."

In the end the Maulana once more thanked the Parsi community for honouring the Delegation and through them the Indian Muslims.

SEVENTH MAHESWARI MAHA SABHA

The seventh session of the All-India Maheshwari Mahasabha will be held in Bombay on 19th, 20th and 21st April 1924, as decided by the Reception Committee.

RECIPROCITY BILL PASSED.

UNANIMITY IN COUNCIL OF STATE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

For once the Council of State and Sir Narsimha Sarma deserve the warmest thanks of this country. This body of elderly statesmen did not choose to exercise its powers as the "Correcting Chamber" nor did Sir Narsimha believe only in telegraphic representations to the higher authorities. Every one in the Council was for retaliation or at least threats of retaliation against those Colonials who treated Indians as worse than slaves. The Council therefore at one single sitting took into consideration and passed the Reciprocity Bill of Dr. Gour passed by the Assembly in July last at Simla. This Bill was passed at that time in the heat and passion generated by the British Cabinet's decision on the Kenya question. Since then the position of Indians overseas has not in the least improved the efforts of the Right Hon. Sastri in England proved unavailing. The eloquence of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru fell deaf on the ears of General Smuts who continued in his defiant attitude the Class Areas Bill was brought up. The segregation question is becoming graver. The franchise question in South Africa has for all practical purposes been decided against Indians. From Kenya comes the same woeful tale and from other British possessions also reports are pouring in of all forms of injustice to Indians.

A DISCORDANT NOTE.

The Council of State when it met to-day realised the seriousness of the situation. The members knew that an important discussion was going on in the Legislative Assembly for responsible Government. The members of the Council of State did not want to be behind hand in their work. Thanks to Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, the motion for consideration of the Reciprocity Bill was brought forward. The knight of Calcutta was a member of the Assembly when it passed the Bill in the teeth of opposition from Government. He knew fully the several arguments advanced against the motion, but he contented himself with a short speech suited to the occasion. No less than seven non-officials exhibited warmth of feeling on the question. They all described the barbarities and indignities inflicted on Indians abroad. Mr. Natesan roundly but rightly charged the white settlers as a clique of land-grabbers and gold-hunters who were first exploiting the Indians and then expelling them. But a discordant note was struck by Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy he shed tears for the lot of Indians abroad, but being a lawyer he found defects in the Bill as passed by the Assembly and so he moved for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. This Bill is only a purely permissive measure enabling Government to pass rules intended to regulate the entry into and residence in British India of persons domiciled in other British possessions. It is very elastic and gives ample powers to the Executive to do what is best if and when the occasion arises. In passing this measure, therefore, in spite of its defects, the Council would not be doing anything wrong.

MR. SASTRI'S FORCEFUL SPEECH.

These points were ably brought forward by Mr. Sastri in an eloquent and impressive speech which carried the House and moved the official benches. He accused Government for not having conciliated Indian feeling by taking up this question of reciprocal legislation. He made no secret of the fact that this was a retaliatory measure and was even prepared to prove it in any court of impartial judges. But Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy had felt nervous that the Council of sober statesmen should pass a retaliatory measure which would have effect of alienating India from the rest of the Empire. But Mr. Sastri quoted a conversation he had with General Smuts when the latter had asked as to why India had not retaliated. This anecdote calmed the Knight of Nagpur and was even prepared to withdraw his motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee and he even expressed his readiness for the passage of the Bill at once and Mr. Sastri further told the House that some of the Dominions had no compunction whatever for Indians and if only the Government of India had retaliated earlier some at least of the recent insults would have been avoided. At least now there was the chance for Government to feel with India and so he asked them to pass this retaliatory measure as a feeble and belated protest against the misdeeds and misbehaviour of the British Cabinet and Dominion Governments.

The most striking passage in Mr. Sastri's speech was when he expressed his support to the motion even though it was feared that it might affect some officers in the service of the Crown. He was not willing to do anything harmful to those in the service of the Crown, but for the sake of the self-respect of Indians he should not shirk his duty. These expressions of feeling coming from an otherwise cool and collected person of the position of Mr. Sastri had their effect for, Sir Narsimha Sarma did not oppose the motion. The Emigration Member, however, made it clear that Government would, on a later occasion, bring forward amendments to rectify the defects in the Bill. The Bill was, therefore, considered and passed without discussion.

FIRE ON THE "PIAVE.".

ESTIMATED DAMAGES.

The "Italian boat "Piave" where a fire broke out on Tuesday morning last, the details of which appeared in these columns, belongs to the Navigation Libera Triestino Company and has a registered tonnage of 4662. She had on board in all 21,000 bales of cotton, which belonged to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, G. K. Raisee, F. K. Hetsey, B. Meyer, the Bombay Company, M. Amersey, A. Khimji, J. J. Campbell, Langley and Co. Vishram Brothers, L. Ebrahim, Patel Cotton Company and E. Spinner. The contents in several holds were very considerably damaged. Dock plates were also damaged in course of the operations of the Fire Brigade. It is believed that in all 13,509 bales have been damaged. The latest estimates about the damage to the cotton is about Rs. 735,000 and to the vessel nearly Rs. 150,000. The cause of the fire still remains unknon.

GOVT. INTERFERENCE NOT NEEDED.

NOMINATION SHOULD CEASE.

PLAIN SPEAKING IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding in the absence of the President. The first question to be taken for discussion was about the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the new College in connection with it. It was stated that the buildings would be handed over to the Corporation next June or July although it would take some time more to complete other arrangements. Mr. B. T. Desai's motion for the purpose of eliminating the Government nominated members from the Corporation was discussed for some time and his cutting remarks roused the ire of some of the nominated members and their supporters. Mr. Desai said that as was only natural Government nominees always looked up to their masters for favours as the elected members did to their electors. The debate was adjourned before a general discussion commenced.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—That the Commissioner be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to expedite the completion of the proposed King Edward Memorial Hospital, and he be further requested to expedite the construction of the Sheth Goverdhandas Sooderdas Medical College and to report to the Corporation the progress made in connection with both these institutions.'

He said there was an increasing demand in the city for additional medical relief, and that a large number of students were shut out of the only College in the Presidency. There were large numbers of people who did not get any medical relief, and it was essential that they should know the progress made.

Dr. Mistri seconded.

Mr. H. A. Lalji said they would be doing a service to the city by passing the proposition.

The Commissioner said the architects and others concerned with the hospital were doing their best to push on with the work The Executive would have liked better if the Medical Relief Committee had inspected the building operations and reported to the Corporatiotn. But he assured them that the utmost care was devoted to finish the work as soon as possible. The officers in charge expected to hand over the buildings to the Corporation in June or July next, although it did not mean that they would be able to start the hospital at once in August next. He assured them that all possible progress was being made with the buildings and there was no use writing to the Government in the matter. They were going to be most up-to-date in their hospital appointments and that would take some time. He was as anxious as anybody to complete the hospital and the medical College and he hoped to come before the Corporation shortly with a rough scheme of the working—as to how many doctors, nurses etc. were required and how the College should work in its relation with the hospital.

Dr. Viegas then withdrew the motion, by permission of the Corporation.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Rahimtoolah moved:—'That the Committee re-constituted by Corporation Resolution dated the 7th June 1923 regarding the Transfer of the Improvement Trust be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report as to the advisability of amalgamating the Development Department of the Municipality with the Improvement Trust when it is transferred to the Municipality and to submit definite proposals as to means and ways how it can be done and what alterations should be made in the Municipal Act and the Transfer Bill for the purpose.

He said the Development Department of the Corporation cost them nearly Rupees 2 lakhs per year and if it were transferred to the Improvement Trust they would have a saving of that sum.

Mr. Ranchohddas Gandhi seconded.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said it was only proper that they should now consider whether the Development Department and the Trust should be amalgamated when the Trust was transferred to the Corporation.

The proposition was adopted.

WALKESHWAR BURNING AND BURIAL GROUND.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved:—That the Commissioner be requested to draw the attention of the Honorary Secretaries of the Queen's Road and Walkeshwar Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds Committee to the hardships experienced by the mourners at the Walkeshwar Burning and Burial Ground for want of proper arrangements for cremation and burial and for want of proper lighting, water and sitting arrangements.

He said if he gave vent to his real feelings he would be pulled up for using the most unparliamentary language. He thought the Trustees were living more in the 13th or 14th century than in the present. The roads leading to the grounds were utterly bad and they were not safe for the mourners. The place was full of mosquitos and was dirty. At the burial ground recently where they had dug a foot or two they found the dead body of a child recently buried. The Trustees ought to be ashamed of themselves at this state of things.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said things there were not what they should be, and the public wanted to know what was happening. He had expected the Trustees to do their duty, but he was sorry they had not done it. It pained him very much, as a Hindu, to say that things were not as they ought to be. The constitution of the Committee was more archaic than anything else. They did not know who appointed the Trustees; perhaps because their fathers were there, the present Trustees also came to be there! Thy had tolerated these conditions for a long time, and the time had now come for definite action to be taken in the matter. He asked the Trustees to take a warning even now.

After some further discussion, the proposition was put to vote and lost.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved.—That the Commissioner be requested to write to Government requesting them to take steps to stop playing of Golf on the Oval and to permit its being used for Horse-riding.

He said many people suffered very great inconvenience by the golf playing on the oval as he wanted the oval to be reserved entirely for riding purposes

Owing to want of a seconder the proposition fell to the ground.

"NOMINATION SHOULD CEASE."

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai moved:—That the President be authorized to address Government conveying the request of the Corporation that the nomination of members by Government to the Corporation is no longer necessary.

Mr. Balubhai said there ought to be as little interference, from Government, as possible in the civic affairs of the city. They had been deprecating the nomination system both in the Councils and the Municipalities. The reason was that nominated members always looked up to Government for favours, and they never did anything which was unpalatable to Government.

Mr. Neckeljay:—Not necessarily.

Mr. Desai said he did not want to go into personalities, but now that the matter was alluded to by that member he would say that that member fell into the same category! It was only natural that the nominated members looked to Government for favours and they never voted 'against' in any matter which materially affected the interests of Government. In all questions which were in the interest of Government and against the interests of the public they had always voted with Government.

Mr. Winterbotham asked whether it was proper and in order for the speaker to impute motives to perfectly honorable gentlemen.

The Chairman said there was no harm in his so doing.

Mr. Desai continued and said that as the elected members had to look to the favour of their electors and act according to the wishes and interests of the public, the nominated members had to act according to the wishes of their masters—the Government. There was nothing strange in either case, for they both looked up for favours either to the electors or the Government. Government interference in civic affairs must be as little as possible. It was another case in those countries where the relations between the people and the Government were different, but here in India that was not the case, and the less interference they had from Government the better for them.

Mr. Winterbotham said such remarks were very distasteful to the nominated members.

Mr. Desai said he was not there to please anybody by his remarks. He was there to do his duty to the electors, and if his remarks displeased anybody, he could not help it.

At this stage the debate was adjourned to Monday next.

RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL SETALVAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay Government Gazette of date has the following announcement: "Rao Bahadur Chunilal Staolvad, C.I.E., is permitted to resign his post of Presidency Magistrate with effect from 15th February, 1924." Will the "Bombay Chronicle" or the Director of Information enlighten the public about this drastic announcement or will any member elicit in the Council the reasons thereof.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

CUTCH & MR. L. R. TAIRSEE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In all friendly spirit I ask Mr. Tairsee a pointed question. Let alone the present mal-administration. What is the root cause underlying all these miseries? Mr. Tairsee will, I hope, agree that it is 'ignorance' of the Cutchees in general. Well, if the State has neglected the education of the masses, have prominent persons (Cutchees) tried each and every project to educate the masses? My opinion is, 'No'. Are Mr. Tairsee and his confreres ready to sacrifice money, mind, or body for the father-land? If so he will find me ready to stand by their side according to my lights and means unsparingly. They have first to educate the masses instead of criticising His Highness, who can do nothing unless sturdy co-operation from the people is forthcoming. Mr. Tairsee may entertain high hopes as regards the result of the severe brilliant pen he can wield, I don't. May God guide all to the right path. To whom will his commission be useful? I may as well say in the end that to none but the mischief-mongers curious to see *fight only*. Such are indeed glad to read his caustic remarks. Mr. Tairsee may rest assured we fully sympathise with his view, but for the fact that they are unnecessarily lengthy and impracticable in the present circumstances. More can be communicated to him by post if need be without any hope of reward from him as promised to Mr. Chhaya.—Yours, etc.,

J. L. MEHTA.

Sinugra,
Cutch Anjar, Feb. 9.

O.S.K.'s steamer "Andes Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 13th instant and is due to arrive here via intermediate ports on 12th March.

Melbourne.—The Australasian Tennis Council has requested the selectors to choose the Davis Cup Team without Anderson who will not be available for business reasons.—Reuter.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(1st Race Starts 2-30 (S.T.).

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP. Distance about 1¼ Miles.

Winner, Cup Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. (Handicap Horses I and II Div.)

Aborigine 10-2, Unitoi 9-4, Starshot 8-8, Knight of Clenmel 8-11, Belle Voyageuse II 8-8, Reciprocity 8-0, Marmion 7-12, Gay Diffy 7-8, Festivity 7-6, Love Glass 7-4, Ship's Biscuit 7-4, Perambulator 7-1, Night Watch 6-10, Etheldene 6-10.

THE STAND PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Horses II Div.).

Canterbury Lamb 9-4, Mist 8-6, Crushed Glass 8-5, Rudorette 8-4, French Briar 8-0, Krishna Kumari 8-0, Footpedal 7-12, Gilray 7-11 Dialect 7-10, Sauce 7-8, Belle Syme 7-6, Daphnis 7-2

THE STAND PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1000. (Handicap Horses II Div.)

Rowardennan 9-9, Greenfinch 9-0, Belvedere 8-10, Very Little 8-9, Night Watchman 8-8, Green Malt 8-5, Divide 8-5, Golden Fancy 8-1, Piccolo 7-12, Kaser Girl 7-12, Lomonde Hills 7-11, Deluvian 7-6, Unruly 7-6 Voltage 7-5.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 60,000; second Rs. 20,000; third Rs. 10,000 and nominator Rs. 10,000. (Turned Horses 4 and 5 years old).

Joy Girl 9-8, Vale of York 9-8, Swithin 9-7, Coleby 9-4, Schiehallion 9-4, Miss Evans 9-2, Dick Turpin 9-0 Pomme Anna 8-11, Crab Apple 8-11, Aquilegia 8-11, Risen Again 8-12, Wasp 8-10, Otesiphon 8-10, Moonshiner 8-7, Boscombe 8-7, Musk Rat 8-7.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000. (Handicap Horses I Div.)

Owen Roe 9-2, Rostrum 9-0, Quarrymana 8-9, Goldgainer 8-3, Nicety 8-1, Solo Bridge 7-13, Cintra 7-12, Whispering 7-8.

THE TURF CLUB CUP. Distance about 1¼ Miles.

Winner, Cup Rs. 1,000 and 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. (Handicap Arab I and II Div.)

Mikado 9-12, Rose Hill 9-10, Khundil 9-6, Mandil 9-3, Dartmoor 9-1, Tipperary 8-6, Gosub 8-3, Apollo 8-3, Malta 8-2, Zohal 8-1, Moyeed 8-0, Shahzada 7-10, Bahadorjung 7-10, Arab Knight 7-8, Vasil 7-8, Lamington 7-8, Dunbar 7-3, Vazirulmulk 7-3, Crown Prince 7-3, Kitchener 7, Pride of Iraq 7-0, Yellow Silk 6-11, Aerial Mail 6-11, Don't Care 6-10, Trafalgar 6-8.

THE TOWN PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Arabs Ponies I and II Div.).

Trade Mark 9-6, Baktavar 9-2, Hatchel 9-2, Stability 8-13, Centry 8-9, Forfeit 8-4, Orhate 7-13, Ramban 7-6, Delyar Jung 7-6, White Rose 7-3, Sir Jamal 7-0 Malabar 6-12.

THE MORLAND PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Horses III Div.)

Corisande 9-7, Treasury 9-1, Allensmore II 8-13 Stormont 8-6, Glass Rock 8-6, Marby 8-5, Little Vega 8-4, Sunnygama 8-2, Irrigate 7-10, Declin 7-10

THE MORLAND PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Horses III Div.).

Pom Pom 9-8, Some Scribe 9-7, Fun of the Fayre 9-3, Volsure 9-0, Mimi 8-11, Zigomar 8-10, Lady Rita 8-6, Trostan 8-5, Jovial 8-3, Box O'Tricks 8-2, Southwell 7-9, Green Bitter 7-4.

"TIME PLEASE!"

ESPINOSA REVUE AT EXCELSIOR.

Plenty of noise, movement, vulgarity and leg are served up with the second programme presented by Espinosa's London Gaiety Revue Company. "Time, Please!" will be played till Saturday night inclusive and at Sunday's matinee. On Wednesday a well-filled house did not fail to shew its appreciation of the snappy jokes (chiefly erpetrated by Harry Gould) and the swing with which the performance was put over from start to finish. The "Eight Gaieties" danced with characteristic gusto and wore weird and wonderful clothes. Baby Espinosa danced with them some of the time and created rather an impression by reason of her extreme youth and her obvious enjoyment of the numbers in which she appeared. Her brother, Espinosa Junior's number with Mollie Seton, "Le Chiffonier," was most successful. Eve Kelland dominated the stage from time to time and displayed her versatility from the way in which she sang about an amorous dream, which, if repeated, she was certain would make her particular "man" hang around, and the cockney intensity she put into "a dramatic incident," which ends with the murder of the wrong man. The funniest thing was, perhaps, "The Critics' complaint," shewing that inaudibility in drama may even be preferable to excessive enunciation. But "The Emporium" scene, with which the revue kicks off, was a terrible infliction.

PADSHAH

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THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Racecourse, Bombay, on SATURDAY Morning, February, 16th, at 8 a.m., twenty-six racehorses.

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Catalogues can be had on application to the above Agency at 3, Ballasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1924.

THE ONLY WAY.

Was the release of Mahatma Gandhi prompted by consideration of his health only or does it connote a change of policy on the part of the Government as a result of the advent of the Labour party to office, if not a change of heart? The Indian people have been waiting for an answer to this question. Mr. MacDonald's Government has been in existence for a period sufficiently long to enable it to give this answer by unfolding its attitude towards the Indian demand for freedom. But if one is to judge from the speeches of official spokesmen in Delhi on Pandit Motilal Nehru's proposal for a Round Table Conference not only has the change of Government in England made no difference to the Delhi Die-hards but Mr MacDonald's ill-conceived threats to India conveyed through his message published in "The Hindu" have considerably hardened their attitude towards the Indian demand. Now, however, the announcement is made that Lord Olivier will make a statement on India on Tuesday next—an announcement that explains but does not justify the absence of any reference to India in Mr. MacDonald's first speech in Parliament because it shows what small place India occupies in the attention of the Premier. But let that pass.

Lord Olivier's statement on Tuesday will clarify the atmosphere and India will know how far Labour is prepared to go in fulfilling its pledge to her to see that the principle of self-determination for the vindication of which the Great War was waged and won with her help is applied to her. It is true that Labour though in office is not in power and that the desire to continue in office is likely to militate against the readiness to yield to the Indian demand because the Liberal-Conservative majority would oppose such submission. That is a counsel of expediency prompted by a self-regarding motive. Against it are the dictates of justice and righteousness, of liberty and self-determination to which the Labour party has always professed its loyal obedience. The next few days will show whether the professions of Labour leaders are more sincere than those of the leaders of the other parties. India, in fact, is a test for the Labour Government. How is the Labour Government going to pass this test? The proposal of the Government of India for a departmental enquiry is obviously out of the question. Nor is the proposal made by Labour organ, "The Daily Herald," that a Royal Commission be appointed to enquire not only into the working of the Government of India Act but also the whole question of the future Government of India any more acceptable. The appointment of such a Commission with wide powers, even if it included some trusted Indians, would not be taken by Indians, as the "Daily Herald" expects, "as an earnest of the intention of the first Labour Government to carry into effect the policy which the party has long advocated." And for this simple reason that the acceptance of a Commission will mean the acceptance of the arrogant claim of trusteeship which has been embodied in the Government of India Act and which has been advanced by official spokesmen during the debate in Assembly—a claim which India has firmly and finally repudiated. What India demands now and is determined to secure is the right to govern herself in accordance with a constitution framed by her own representatives. It was this determination of the people of India to which Pandit Motilal Nehru gave expression when he declared in the Assembly on Wednesday that a Royal Commission would be unacceptable, that nothing short of a Round Table Conference would satisfy them and that, finally, it was the people of India only and not the British Parliament who should be the judges of what form of Swaraj they wanted and that even their representatives in the Legislature had no right to arrogate to themselves an interpretation which was not fully in accord with their wishes. It was the same determination which made Mr. Patel declare that no Round Table Conference itself would be acceptable to the country which did not include Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

It will be the business of such a Conference, in which the spokesmen of the people will be led by the Mahatma and which will be representative of every interest in the country, to adjust the demands of various interests, including those of Britain, with the supreme interest of India's freedom and prepare the terms of a Treaty between England and India which, while fully meeting the latter's demand for self-determination, secure a permanent reconciliation between the two countries on the basis of goodwill and trust. Sir Basil Blackett declared on Wednesday that to-day they were all Swarajists. The implication of this declaration, if it is sincerely meant, is that Indian freedom must be the supreme interest in the mind of everyone. But the freedom of India is incompatible with the theory of trusteeship which Sir Basil Blackett propounded. India has repudiated and will continue to repudiate this theory which is an insult to her manhood. She is determined to be mistress of her destiny. But while so determined she is not only not unwilling but is anxious to see that all legitimate interests, whether of British commerce or of European services, are scrupulously safeguarded. It is for Britain to take note of these facts and to respond to the gesture of conciliation made by India. As for India she has made her choice under the guidance of her great leader. Neither threats of coercion nor baits of small concessions such as a Royal Commission will affect that choice.

RESULTS OF AMALGAMATION.

The first balance-sheet and report of the amalgamated Bank under the management of Mr. Pochkhanawalla is necessarily an interesting document. To those who hold that the adequate industrial and commercial development of India demands the greatest possible facilities in the banking world and that such facilities cannot but tend to be restricted, under Indian conditions, when the number of banks in operation falls instead of rising, the first balance-sheet and report of the amalgamated institution will give food for serious thought. As a result of the amalgamation the deposits, for example, have not grown at anywhere near the usual rate of growth customary with the Central Bank. The graph attached to the report exhibits pictorially the sharp rise in capital and reserve, whereas the curve showing the deposits is all but stationary. In itself, and in the present conditions, this is not necessarily a matter to deplore. Since business is still in the slough of depression, the non-increase in deposit liability proportionately for a combined bank does not argue any special weakness or want of popularity in the amalgamated bank. Before the amalgamation the Tata Bank had lost so much ground in the confidence of the investing or depositing public that the best traditions of the Central Bank cannot yet save that institution, at least for the moment, from the apprehensions which had justly or unjustly come to be associated with the Industrial Bank. If, then, the non-increase in deposits is only a temporary phenomenon, due as much perhaps to the fact of the amalgamation as to the depression now prevailing in the business world, those concerned with the management of the amalgamated institution need not feel the slightest apprehension for the future of the concern, or its share in the development of the country.

This view will be confirmed all the more when one reads the details of the balance-sheet. Against a total deposit liability of under 16 crores, the total cash holding on the day of the balance-sheet is shown to be Rs. 3.03 crores or just under twenty per cent. while with the gilt edged securities the available and immediately mobilisable assets amount to 9.77 crores or 60 per cent. of the total deposit liability. This is by no means bad banking, especially if we recall that in the deposits figure are included fixed and savings bank deposits of 8.84 crores while current deposits amount only to 6.85 crores. The new combined Bank apparently does not favour industrial finance, since its holdings in industrial companies amount only to Rs. 52.07 lakhs; and to the enthusiast for a rapid industrialisation of this country this feature perhaps will be not wholly commendable. But the discontinuance of industrial financing proper was begun by the Tata Industrial Bank itself before that institution had decided to amalgamate, because of the bitter experience it had had in such unorthodox banking; and we cannot, therefore, blame entirely the combined bank for giving the cold shoulder to industrial financing. The fact must, indeed, remain, that while our banks eschew industrial finance, the most crying needs of the country will go by the board; but to meet this national demand a private institution can be scarcely competent; and we would accordingly urge upon the promoters and the directors of the Imperial Bank whether it is not time for them to launch upon some industrial financing. The largest proportion of the Central Bank's present business consists of loans and other advances, which aggregate Rs. 9.66 crores, while bills discounted amount to Rs. 1.72 crores. The law does not compel the banks in India to disclose the exact security held against such advances, but it is to be presumed the advances are covered fully by the security considered good and sufficient by the management of each bank. The buildings and premises item on the asset side is relatively unimportant in the total, and the Director's report states that they are waiting for suitable opportunities to dispose of these buildings. The rate of dividend to the shareholders has come down from the old Central days of 14 per cent. to 10 per cent. plus a bonus of 1 per cent; but this is by no means surprising in view of the greatly increased capital due to the amalgamation.

Notes of the Day

Mahatma's Message.

We call the attention of our readers to the special supplement to our issue of to-day, consisting of the facsimile reproduction of the original message to the Congress President as written by Mahatma Gandhi on his sick-bed. It was rather faintly written in lead pencil and to reproduce it legibly has been no easy task. We hope our readers will be satisfied with the result. By Maulana Mahomed Ali's wish the facsimile will be republished in convenient form and sold to help the Congress Funds.

Tell-tale Figures.

The figures disclosed by the Home Member giving the percentage of Indians (excluding statutory natives of India), holding appointments, carrying salary above Rs. 750, in the various departments of the Government of India, afford an eloquent commentary on the professed readiness of the Government to associate Indians with the administration to "an increasing extent." The figures show that in the Foreign, Political Department, the Army Department and in the office of the Director-General, I. M. S., and of the Director-General of Archaeology, there is not a single Indian drawing a salary above Rs. 750. This is how the bureaucracy has managed the "trust" and this is how, in the words of Sir Basil Blackett, Englishmen "are proud of having brought justice and peace to India"! Only in one single Department, that is, Finance, is the percentage of Indians above 50. In the remaining departments the percentage varies from 14 to 43. And yet Indians are told that no colour bar is observed in the higher ranks of the service and that the pledges embodied in Queen's and King's proclamations are faithfully honoured by the representatives of the Crown in this country. The European members of the Service, not content with the favouritism shown to them so far, are clamouring that the higher ranks of all the public services should be kept as their special preserve in perpetuity. Indians, thus, are asked to remain in the position of aliens in their own land! This state of things cannot and will not be tolerated by the newly awakened self-respect of the nation. Indians are determined to be masters in their own land.

The Neo-Constitutionalists.

The constitutionalism of some of the self-styled Constitutionalists of India would appear to be of as elusive and illusive a quality as their professed "Liberalism." Mr. C. Y. Chintamani is a "Liberal" and a "Constitutionalist", but he has a constitutional dislike to certain methods in spite of their utter constitutionality. In an Open Letter addressed to the Labour Premier and Secretary of State for India and published in "The Leader", Mr. Chintamani assures them that he is not like those of his countrymen who are Non-co-operators. He belongs, he tells them, to the party of "Indian constitutional reformers", "who laid the foundations of the Indian national movement" and "built up the Indian National Congress of old, whose greatest leader was Dadabhai Naoroji and wisest member, Mr. Gokhale." In the opinion of most Indians Mr. Chintamani and his colleagues when they parted from the Congress because they could not keep pace with it, would appear to have parted also with the far-sightedness of Dadabhai Naoroji and the wisdom of Gokhale. Few admirers of either of these illustrious patriots would recognise in the invertebrate and non-descript politicians who make up the "Indian Liberal Party" true followers of the Dadabhai-Gokhale traditions. But, as we have said, these latter-day "constitutionalists" take comfort in the self-righteous thought that they are not like the rest of their countrymen who talk of Non-co-operation and the like. Mr. Chintamani says his party "has no manner of faith in methods devised to produce constitutional deadlocks, it has no weakness for paper ultimatums and it resolutely adheres to constitutional action, and notwithstanding disappointments, many and grievous, it still cherishes the hope that India can attain Dominion status with the full rights of national self-government not in the incalculable future but within a measurable distance of time by constitutional methods and with the good-will of England."

Political Bankruptcy.

It seems a pity that the country did not take Mr. Chintamani and his friends seriously at the last general election and give them an opportunity to achieve "Dominion status with the full rights of national self-government" for their country, "within a measurable distance of time." It was even a greater pity that Mr. Chintamani chose to doff the mantle of office prematurely and let slip the splendid opportunity of personally hastening the advent of national self-government by a practical demonstration of the success of "constitutional methods" and the "goodwill of England." Perhaps, we are not quite fair to the electorate and the nation, for did they not give a blank cheque to Mr. Chintamani and his fellow-constitutionalists to achieve Dominion status if they could by their own pet methods? How did they utilise their opportunity? The nation knows at least how Mr. Chintamani utilised *his* opportunity! Mr. Chintamani says he is a "constitutionalist" and yet he has no faith in "constitutional deadlocks." The absurdity of the position does not appear to strike Mr. Chintamani. He is prepared to face a hundred certifications by the Viceroy, but will not avail himself of the constitutional right he possesses to withhold his consent to budget demands of a refractory Government. He has no faith in "paper ultimatums", but appears to believe more in the efficacy of verbal "petitions", "prayers" and "protests" and instead of trusting his own countrymen will put his entire trust in the "good-will of England." Can the bankruptcy of political wisdom go further? Yet Mr. Chintamani appeals to the memory of Dadabhai and Gokhale!

The National Medical College.

We published the other day an account of the prize-distribution gathering of the National Medical College. The report submitted by the Superintendent of this institution on that occasion is a record of interesting and useful work, but it also gives the public an idea of how much remains to be done, if this national institution for the teaching of medicine is to develop on sound lines. Within the short period of two years it has attracted more than four hundred students and the difficulty of housing the students from the mofussil, and of building laboratories to meet the greater demand, is acute. We would suggest that Dr. Sathaye and his colleagues should lose no time now in starting a building fund and we would ask the Congress organisation and the managers of our various charitable trusts liberally to endow such a fund. We understand that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee gives a grant of Rs. 1,000 a month to the National Medical College. The grant ought to be continued, if it is not possible as a matter of fact to increase it, because in our opinion few other national institutions in Western India have supplied a real want as this college. An interesting item in the curriculum of the College is the teaching of Ayurveda and Unani. We do not find as yet any provision for the teaching of Unani. There are a very great number of persons of affluent means in this country whose interest in the revival of Ayurvedic and Unani medicine is keen, and who sympathise with the idea of teaching these indigenous systems on modern lines. With the help of two distinguished Vaidyarajas the National Medical College has undertaken this work and sympathisers can do no better than contribute their mite in making it a success. Another feature of the College which strikes us is the post-graduate course, which has been a great success, and very naturally too, because it is conducted by teachers with distinguished records in English Universities. We are sure Bombay will be proud of this educational endeavour on national lines, and see that it does not lack financial support.

Press and Legislature.

There seems to have been quite a big tempest in a tea-pot in the Madras Legislative Council over the question of the privilege of the Press. One of the Nationalist organs there had the temerity to criticise the ruling of the President and impute motives to him which will not appear strange in view of the bitter party feeling prevalent there. The Law Member of the Government at once took this opportunity of delivering a small sermon on the exalted office of the President and asked him to create a precedent by bringing the offending editor to the bar of the House and there visiting on his head any punishment he might think fit. He wanted to follow the example of the "Mother of Parliaments", but even there this unctuous solicitude for the Speaker's privilege is slowly disappearing. No man is above criticism, not even the President of a party-ridden Council like that of Madras. In this instance we may recall with some amusement the expedition on which the local Council once embarked, when all those gentlemen who had any grievances against this journal vented their spleen. At that time we heard of similar pompous utterances about the Council being a body above reproach, and its President especially so. But the then President wisely dropped the question, as the President in Madras seems to have done now. While we deprecate all unwarranted attacks on the President, it cannot be said for one moment that he is above all fair criticism on account of his exalted position. Lawyers are always keen for creating precedents, and we can quite understand the position taken up by the Law Member in this respect.

The Empire Cotton.

The "Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's Review" makes good reading for stalwart enthusiasts in the cause of making the British Empire self-sufficient. The journal affords good evidence of serious and even strenuous efforts being made for the extension and improvement in cotton growing within the Empire, so that the Empire, and particularly Britain, may be independent of foreign cotton supplies. But the cotton output of the world is diminishing, as shown by the statistics of the world cotton crops. The 1923-24 crop is estimated in all countries at 75 per cent. of the 1914-15 crops, while in the United States alone the fall is over 40 per cent. Besides this, the cotton-producing countries of the world, within as well as outside the British Empire, will not for ever be content to remain the producers of the raw material only. Both the United States and India, to give the most prominent examples, seem to be resolved to manufacture themselves a steadily increasing proportion of the cotton grown within their own territory. England, moreover, must import the whole of the cotton, she would manufacture—and, in the quantities required by England, the remaining parts of the Empire are not likely to produce cotton, even if they consent to remain exclusively the producers of raw material, at least within a measurable future.

Tariff Valuations.

The new tariff valuations coming into force at the beginning of this year make some noteworthy changes of far-reaching importance. Articles which are charged on import customs duties are in many cases diminished in tariff valuation, notably in the metals and machinery group; so that the 10 per cent. duty becomes sensibly diminished in incidence. To those who have urged the existing duties as operating in the protectionist direction, the reduction afforded by the substantial scaling down of the tariff valuations ought to be a welcome change. It is quite another matter whether the promoters of the Indian industry affected by these changes would look upon it with an equally welcoming eye. In the case of chemicals and drugs, again, the changes upward seem to be as important as the changes downwards, as also in the group of dyes and dye-stuffs. But, on the whole, the new schedule makes a strong argument in the eyes of the dispassionate student that the principles governing the fixation of the tariff valuations need to be more fully discussed and standardised. A more or less fixed scheme of valuations—unchanging for the best part of a year—is apt to do serious damage to the trade of the country.

Bombay's Trade.

The annual statement of the trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay, in 1922-23, a bulky volume of nearly a thousand pages close packed with figures is bound to cause headache to the statisticians of the country, assuming that any one of them has the patience to go through it and its array of figures. For the ordinary reader, the facts that, for example, the total imports of foreign merchandise into the Presidency of Bombay amounted to:—

	Rs.
1918-19	71,10,09,428
1919-20	78,92,59,570
1920-21	128,15,43,356
1921-22	96,45,42,294
1922-23	88,24,31,072

will be scarcely interesting unless he is given some explanation of the alternate rise and fall of the volume of the Presidency's import trade in the five years under review, or unless he understands what proportion the imports of this Presidency, collectively and severally, bear to the imports of the whole country. But the large volume of serried pages of statistics is singularly lacking in any explanatory memorandum. Similarly, the figures about the imports of treasure, which vary from 1.18 crore in 1918-19 to 59.17 crores in 1922-23, are equally mystifying. The relative position of the ports of the Presidency, which do not include Sind ports in this volume, is again extremely intriguing if judged by these figures; for, out of the total Presidency trade of 251.95 crores in 1922-23, the chief port of the province accounts for 251.91 crores. This indicates an immense concentration of the trade, and the consequent neglect of the smaller outlets, which is by no means a commendable feature of our national organisation. But the official compilers of such bulky volumes do not care to explain or comment upon such features.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

FUTURE OF SINGAPORE.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE TURNED DOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Mr. Baldwin resumed to-day the debate in the Commons on the Premier's speech and said that he trusted that Government would very carefully consider the views of the Dominions on the Singapore Base Scheme. He hoped that Government would enter into fresh negotiations with the French Premier and believed that by sweet reasonableness it could bend Europe to our will, but sweet reasonableness might be carried to excess without reaping the rewards due to it. (Cheers). He asked whether Government proposed to abandon the safeguarding of the Industries Act and expressed the opinion that Government would find it almost impossible to carry out its Russian policy. He asked what exactly was meant by the Soviet Union and with whom they were really going to make arrangements. All our continental debtors were eagerly watching us hoping that we were going to surrender our claims against Russia whereupon any hope of collecting our debts from other European countries would disappear. He sympathised with the loftiness of Mr. Macdonald's speech, but felt that his that term of office would prove that the world was too hard for Mr. MacDonald's idealism.

He emphasised the terrible risk to the world if the Bolshevist propaganda in Asia ever bore fruit and bloodshed and misery which would result if anarchy was called into existence among the seething millions of the East. (Opposition cheers.).

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Asquith who followed Mr. Baldwin approved of the recognition of Russia and wished to know Government's attitude towards safeguarding of the Industries Act. He then referred to Mr. Wheatley's rescission of his predecessor's order which imposed surcharges on the Poplar Board of Guardians in respect of the excessive outrelief and said in the plainest and most unequivocalest terms that unless Government could see its way to reconsider the Minister of Health's action there was not the slightest chance of that administrative Act receiving countenance and approval of the Commons. (Loud Conservative and Liberal cheers.). He declared that the Liberals regarded the matter as of capital importance.

Labour members constantly interrupted Mr. Asquith who declared that the matter did not affect Poplar alone. Mr. Wheatley's action was discouraging and paralysing other distressed districts manfully fulfilling their duty. (Conservative and Liberal cheers.). In conclusion he declared that the time had come to reform the chaotic London Government and reconsider the basis of the Poor Law itself. (Ministerial cheers.)

MR. CLYNES' REPLY.

Mr. Clynes promised that an opportunity would be given later to discuss the controversy on the Poplar and kindred subjects and the fullest facts would be given to the House. He emphasised that the Premier did not intend to treat Russia differently in the matter of credits. Replying to interruptions he said that the internal conditions in Russia were beside the point. Government wanted to arrange better trade relations and the documents already exchanged between Russia and ourselves had amply provided for the necessary security on the subject of propaganda. He doubted whether Government could be expected to regard the safeguarding of the Industries Act as a means of relieving unemployment. He concluded by saying that he hoped to enlist the support of the House in Government's attempts to deal with the social needs and that it would be impossible for Government to approach the question of capital levy without the approval of the nation.

The House devoted this evening virtually to the debating of tariff reform on the motion of Mr. Milne advocating the appointment of an expert committee to enquire into the most effective method of dealing with the problem of safeguarding of the industries.

After characteristic arguments for and against imperial preference, etc., the motion was rejected by 290 votes to 103.

The House then adjourned.—Reuter.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 14.

The debate on the statement of policy made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald yesterday began in the House of Commons this afternoon. Mr. Baldwin, the Conservative leader and ex-Premier, criticised the Premier's declaration at length. Dealing with Mr. MacDonald's utterance regarding the approaches made by the Labour Government to France, he said that no Opposition party in these circumstances would willingly raise any questions which might make the duty of the Government more difficult. It was indeed a source of gratification to the Opposition that so soon after resuming the responsibility of office the present Government should be continuing the policy of sweet reasonableness which had been pursued unswervingly by the late Government and its predecessors. He hoped that the Labour Government would meet with greater success than others had done. Referring to the question of Russia Mr. Baldwin said that it was one of profound difficulty. We had to try to establish peaceful relations with a Government whose ideals were entirely opposed to our own.

Mr. Asquith, the Liberal leader, who spoke

(Continued on page 8.)

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

"A POLITICAL GESTURE."

OPINION IN LONDON.

LONDON, February 13.

In view of the apprehensions aroused in the commercial quarters here by the condition laid down by the Bombay Municipal Corporation with regard to tenders for contracts that manufactures of the Empire should not be used except when they are not available elsewhere, the well-informed quarters in London emphasise that the condition is in the nature of a political gesture and merely a formal expression of the view in certain circles in India that unless the Imperial Government grant home rule Indian traders should boycott British trade. They point out that the release of Mr. Gandhi has done much towards making the public opinion in India less extreme towards Britain. Despite the boycott campaign Indian traders buy British goods when they are cheaper or better than those obtainable elsewhere, though it is only common sense that Indian orders go abroad when goods obtainable there are 20 or 30 per cent cheaper.—Reuter.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

SPECIAL CONCESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes in a letter to the Chairman of the Immigration Committee declares that the sections of the immigration restriction measure will exclude the Japanese country which will be inconsistent with their Treaty obligations towards Japan. Japan has already drawn the attention of the State Department to this matter.—Reuter.

GENERAL DOCK STRIKE.

EMPLOYERS' STIFFENED ATTITUDE

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The conclusion of to-day's negotiations left a feeling that the general dock strike on Saturday is a real probability. It is understood that the employers have stiffened their attitude. Owing to the London employers opposing the concession of more than a shilling per day a mass meeting of the Dockers was held in East London and speakers were applauded when they voiced their refusal to accept a compromise. Mr. Tillett declared he had never seen a greater unanimity regarding a strike. Mr. Bovin stated notices could not be postponed.—Reuter.

DOCKERS' CONFERENCE ADJOURNED

LONDON, February 13.

The Dockers' Conference has again adjourned till to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

THE LEE COMMISSION.

PUNJAB CIVILIANS' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

The Royal Commission on Public Services met to-day at the Council Chamber when Mr. Lindley and Mr. Foy and Mr. E. W. Emerson and Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie gave evidences on behalf of the Punjab European Government Servants' Association and the Punjab Commission Associations respectively. In the afternoon Mr. L. Tomkins, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab and Mr. V. A. Short, Superintendent of Police and Personnal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police. Frontier Provinces also gave evidence.

The latter gentleman gave his evidences on behalf of the Police Officers in N. W. F. P. All the witnesses examined to-day gave evidence *in camera*.

CHARGE OF COMMUNAL DISTRUST.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S REJOINDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Referring to a speech which Mr. Abul Kassim (Bengal) delivered in the Legislative Assembly on the debate on Mr. Rangachariar's resolution for Dominion status for India, Swami Shraddhanand in the course of a press statement denies having sent any telegram either to the U. P. Government or the Government of India asking for the replacement of the Muhammadan District Magistrate of Saharanpur by an European District Magistrate. The Swami says that on his return from Saharanpur he stated to a press representative interpreting the opinion of the Hindus and Muhammadans of Saharanpur that, as the former had no faith in the Mussalman Collector and the Kotwal, they might be transferred and in order to satisfy the Mahomedans instead of a Hindu Collector an European might be placed in charge of the District. The remark was not general but concerned specially the local conditions. The Swami had full faith that if responsible Government was conferred on Indians no such distrust would remain.

His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station who is now in Madras will entertain His Excellency the Governor at Dinner on board H.M.S. "Southampton" on Saturday night.

CLASS AREAS BILL,

VIOLATION OF COMPROMISE.

IMPERIAL GOVT.'S DUTY

MAHATMA'S VIEWS.

POONA, Feb. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement of his views regarding the anti-Asiatic movement in South Africa and especially the Class Areas Bill.—

As one expected to understand the situation created in South Africa by the anti-Asiatic movement now going on there and especially the Class Areas Bill now under consideration by the Union Parliament, I deem it my duty to place my opinion on the situation before the public.

The anti-Asiatic agitation on the part of Europeans in South Africa is no new thing. It is almost as old as the first settlement of unindentured Indians in South Africa and is principally due to trade jealousy on the part of White retail traders. As in other parts of the world so in South Africa interested men, if they sufficiently persist, find no difficulty in gathering the support round them of those who are not so interested but who do not think for themselves. The present agitation, I remember, was begun as early as 1921 and the Class Area Bill is, no doubt, one result of that agitation.

VIOLATION OF COMPROMISE.

Before dealing with the nature and effect of the Bill it is necessary to point out that it is in breach of the compromise of 1914 arrived at between the Union Government and the Indian community of South Africa. But it was a compromise to which both the Indian Government and the Imperial Government were as much party as the Union Government and the Indian community because the compromise was arrived at with the knowledge and concurrence of the Imperial and the Indian Governments. The latter had even sent Sir Benjamin Robertson as a representative technically to watch the course of the Commission that was appointed by the Union Government to inquire into the Indian position but in reality to negotiate a settlement. The main terms of the compromise were settled before Sir Benjamin Robertson, who represented the Indian Government, returned to India. In accordance with that compromise no further anti-Asiatic legislation was to be passed by the Union Government. The understanding at the time was that the legal position of Indian would be gradually improved and that the then existing anti-Asiatic legislation would, in time to come, be repealed. The contrary has, however, happened. The public may remember that the first attempt to break the spirit of the compromise was made when in the Transvaal an attempt was made to enforce the existing legislation adversely to the Indians and contrary to the practice that prevailed at the time of the compromise. The Class Area Bill, however goes much further in restricting Indian liberty.

IMPERIAL GOVT'S DUTY.

Whatever may be the other implications of the compromise this much cannot be disputed by any party, that the settlement of 1914 pledged the Union Government not to put further restrictions upon the Indian liberty, and, apart from the general powers of disallowance vested in His Majesty under the Letter of Instructions addressed to the Governor-General of South Africa, the Imperial Government, if they would be true to their trust, are bound, at any cost, to insist upon the observance of the terms of the compromise referred to by me. We in India may not ignore the difficulties of the Union Government which is dependent for its existence solely upon the will of the Europeans of South Africa expressed through their elected representatives to the exclusion of Indians and the natives of the soil. This unwarranted exclusion is the original flaw in the South African constitution, as it is to be found in the constitution of most of the self-governing colonies which have their native populations and Indian populations. As the Imperial Government permitted the flaw it is in honour bound to prevent untoward results arising from it. South Africa and Kenya will presently show what moral worth there is in the Imperial system. Pressure of public opinion may, and probably will, bring about a temporary relief in both the places but it will be only temporary. It can merely postpone the final act in the tragedy unless some unforeseen radical change either in England or in India takes place.

WHAT SEGREGATION MEANS.

And now for the bill itself. Unlike the Natal Municipal Franchise Bill, which happily the Union Governor-General has in effect vetoed and which applied only to Natal, the Class Areas Bill is designed to apply to all the poor provinces. It enables the Government to segregate all the domiciled Indians and other Asiatics alike for residence and trade. It is therefore an extension in a modified manner of the location system devised as early as 1885 by the late Transvaal Government. Let me say in a few words what the segregation may mean. The Indian location in Pretoria, where, in spite of the law of 1885, not a single Indian has been as yet compelled to remove, is situated far away from the town itself and entirely outside the beat of the buyer, whether English, Dutch or native. The only trade possible in such locations is trade among themselves. Segregation, therefore, carried out to the full means nothing less than compulsory repatriation without any compensation. It is true that the bill appears to preserve to a certain extent the existing rights. But that reservation is of little consequence to the Indian settlers. I do not wish to burden this note by citing illustrations from South African experience to show how such reservations have, in practice, proved almost useless.

COMPULSORY REPATRIATION.

Finally, let it be remembered that when Indian emigration to South Africa was unrestricted the fear of the Europeans was expressed to be that South Africa might be swamped by India's millions. All the South African statesmen then used to say that South Africa could easily digest a small Indian population and could even give it a liberal treatment but that the European settlers could never rest content so long as the possibility of swamping remained. Now that the so-called fear of swamping has been removed, practically since 1897, the cry is raised for segregation and if that is accomplished, the next step will be compulsory repatriation. If the segregated Indians do not voluntarily retire, the fact is that the more accommodating the European settlers of South Africa find the Imperial trustees to be, the more grasping they become in their anti-Asiatic demands..

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI,
Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

MAHATMA S HEALTH.

STEADY PROGRESS TOWARDS RECOVERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Feb. 14.

Mr. Gandhi is progressing towards recovery slowly but steadily. Some portions the stitches remain unabsorbed and they are removed immediately when discovered. Colonel Maddock removed one such piece yesterday. In his opinion the small rise in temperature need not cause any anxiety. Mr. Gandhi sits in the chair and has thus resumed many of his usual studies.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

THANKSGIVING JASHAN CEREMONY

A Thanksgiving Jashan Ceremony will be held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 4 p.m. S. T.) to-morrow (Saturday) by Parsi Friends and Admirers of Mahatma Gandhiji for his recovery and release from prison, where all Parsis are respectfully equested to join the said ceremony. The Head Parsi Priest Dastoorji Saheb Minocherji has kindly consented to officiate on the occasion.

'FATHER OF INDIAN NATIONALISM.'

CALCUTTA CORPORATION REJOICESON MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-day, a Swarajist member moved the following resolution:

"That the Corporation of Calcutta rejoice the release of Mahatma Gandhi and offer their sincerest prayers for his speedy restoration to health."

The resolution was supported by a number of Indian Commissioners, belonging to 'l parties who described Mahatma Gandhi the Father of Indian Nationalism and he apostle of peace and freedom. The Chairman of the Corporation associated himself with the resolution which was carried unanimously.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

RESOLUTION FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Mr. Punjabhai Thakersi, M.L.C., has given notice of his intention to move the following resolution at the forthcoming meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that Maulana Hasrat Mohani be released immediately and unconditionally."

Official and Personal

Lady Mercer has arrived at Government House.

His Excellency the Governor attended the Annual Gathering of the Students of the Wilson College yesterday afternoon.

Their Excellencies gave a State Ball at Government house yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Pickthall were unable to accept the kind invitation of Their Excellencies to attend the State Ball, at Government House, last night owing to Mrs. Pickthall's serious illness.

Dr. Annie Besant accompanied by Mrs. Jinarajadasa leave Madras to-night for Delhi in connection with the National Conference which meets there on 22nd instant.

PALATINATE SEPARATISTS.

DAYS NUMBERING.

MASSACRES IN SEVERAL PLACES

LONDON, February 13.

Berlin.—It has never been doubted that the Separatists' days in the Palatinate are numbered once the support hitherto accorded them is withdrawn and the events in Pirmasens are regarded as a warning to the Separatists elsewhere to fade out of the limelight very quickly. The accounts of yesterday's affair depict very blood-thirsty scenes. Separatists armed with rifles and grenades and numbering 40 barricaded a building and refused the repeated demands of their attackers to come out. Crowds swelled to enormous dimensions and were armed with all available weapons life axes, sticks and knives. Unable to break down the barricades they set the building on fire with the aid of benzie, then forced their way into the building and engaged the Separatists in a hand to hand fight until the latter surrendered. Howls of excration greeted the Separatists' exit from the building. The maddened crowd then brushed aside the guards and massacred the Separatists like dogs. Among the victims was Schwabe whose body was thrown into flames.

Thereafter followed a man-hunt in the pro-Separatist streets of Pirmasens. Several were found to have shared the fate of their comrades. The French troops remained perfectly neutral and it was not before five this morning that French and Moroccan reinforcements arrived in motors and surrounded the burning building.

An affray between the Separatists and the populace in Kaiserlautern to-day resulted in two Separatists being killed.

The Separatists in Zweibruecken hearing of the events in Pirmasens hastily quitted he town.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Coblence.—It is reported that ten have been killed and many wounded at Kaiserslautern where a crowd armed with Mauser rifles attacked the Separatists.—Reuter.

QUIET AT PIRMASENS.

Berlin.—Everything is quiet at Pirmasens. Two Separatists and one Civilian have died of wounds. The total death roll is 34 Separatists and 9 Civilians. A Communist demonstration set in last evening. The Communists fired on the police from houses, wounding one. The police returned fire killing one and wounding seven Communists.

ANOTHER ATTACK.

Events similar to those in Pirmasens occurred at Badduerkhiem in the Palatinate. The Separatists have refused to evacuate the town. A crowd stormed their headquarters killing six. French gendarmes intervened and dispersed the crowd. Curfew was proclaimed.—Reuter.

UPLIFT OF UNTOUCHABLES.

UNHAPPY INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

A small communal fracas took place this evening near Qazi House resulting in serious injuries to two Hindus. It is reported that at a public meeting held last evening under the presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya it was resolved to take a large number of untouchables into the Hindu fold and to allow them to draw water from the public wells from which they had hitherto been excluded. Accordingly this evening a party of Hindus with Swami Shradhanand and Mr. D. Gupta, Editor of "Tej" at their head went round the city with the untouchables allowing them to draw water from the wells. At one place in the jurisdiction of Hauz Auazi Police Station, it is stated that some Mahomedans objected to the untouchables drawing water from the wells. Thereupon a fracas ensued in which two Hindus were injured. Further particulars are awaited.

RESERVATION OF LANDS.

PUNJAB GOVT'S. DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

A Press Communique states:—It is the intention of the Punjab Government to set aside 75,000 acres of land in the forthcoming colonization of Nili Bar in Montgomery district for distribution to the deserving Military Colonists on peasant terms.

FRENCH RUHR POLICY.

PRESIDENT & PREMIER DIFFERING.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Paris.—That the change in the French Ruhr policy is not so imminent as believed in the Opposition press appears in an article by Pertinax in the "Echo De Paris" declaring the idea of a *volte face* on the part of M. Poincare is purely imaginary, asserting that France adheres to her irreducible minimum in the Ruhr and doubting greatly whether Mr. MacDonald and M. Poincare will reach an understanding. It is noteworthy that even Government supporters of "Matinis" suggestion like "Ere Nouvelle" emphasise if France is prepared to abandon her economic system in the Ruhr and the Rhineland she will maintain her military control. "Ere Nouvelle" forecasts the possibility of a Franco-German commercial treaty. The "Matin" is believed to have been inspired by M. Millerland and "Echo De Paris" by M. Poincare.—Reuter.

STRIKE SITUATION.

FUTILITY OF "WAIT AND SEE."

DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

Hardly any fresh developments can be expected in the labour situation in Bombay. Everybody—the operatives, the mill-owners, the public and the Government—seems to have adopted the Asquithian attitude of "wait and see" until the 18th instant, when according to the resolution of the Mill-Owners' Association, the mills are prepared to resume work, if the men will come back, not on a basis of "give and take", but penitent and humbled. The mill-owners are in no mood, at least ostentatiously, to yield even on a single point of detail. But the operatives, who are threatened with starvation, do not apparently regard the threat seriously. Anonymous handbills are being distributed in the mill-area giving gratuitous advice to the men as to what they should do. It is difficult to imagine that this is the work of the operatives, who are sufficiently organised to state their own case and obviously they could have no motive for assuming anonymity. Past experience has shown how on such occasions certain dubious friends of labour unexpectedly pop up and display such wonderful solicitude for the welfare of the workers that the latter naturally fight shy of their advances. Even on the present occasion there are several persons and bodies who, though unwanted, are thrusting themselves on the workers and attempting to mislead them. It is gratifying to observe that the operatives have steadfastly refused to be lured by the voice of opportunism, and so have thwarted the sly game.

The men are intelligent enough to understand their own interests, and there could be no better proof than their rejection of "Baptista Kaka's" inopportune advice to resume work unconditionally. The operatives know that while they are losing in the shape of wages, the mill-owners are not gaining either, and that while their own means are slender, the means of the mill-owners are not inexhaustible. They are shrewd enough to realise that it is not an all one-sided game, and that in a dispute like the present, which has already produced a severe crisis, victory does not necessarily go to those who have long purses or who think that they can set in motion the forces of law and order to put down the poor operatives. The men feel that their cause is just and that no just cause has ever yet been vindicated without suffering; and they and theirs are prepared to suffer, because they are convinced that they have been badly treated by the mill-owners. This is the view of the operatives.

It is obvious that hitherto the public have remained more or less indifferent to the conclusion of the tug of war in the industrial arena. The Government is sitting on the fence, and after the deliberate—as it appears—flouting of the head of the Government by the meeting of the Mill-Owners' Association, it is inconceivable that Government would easily stake its prestige. Even "the guardians of the city's peace" seem to have behaved upon the whole with moderation; and though here and there individual police officials may have been carried away by an excess of zeal, there have been very few untoward incidents. It is a pity that the police have not cared to trace the supposed Magistrate who carried about with him without any ostensible reason a revolver in broad day-light and fired in the air in the vicinity of the Union Mill. Or could it be, that having discovered the person, the police thought discretion the better part of valour and withheld the knowledge of his identity from the public? An explanation is due on this point.

The "intellectual" leaders of the operatives seem to have realised, too late, the mettle of which the men are made and seem to have suddenly discovered that the men are determined to vindicate their just claim. The notice which was put up the other day at all the mills has failed so far to shake the men's determination, and from all accounts it appears as though some of the mill-owners have become uneasy in their minds and are only withheld from making individually the best possible settlement with the men by fear of incurring the "displeasure" of the Mill-Owners' Association. There are various causes which, so far as they are concerned, make an early resumption of work imperative, and they would have sought to come to terms but for the bogey of prestige. The mill operatives seem to have realised the awkward predicament of certain mill-owners and are apparently counting on a speedy climb-down of such owners.

Now a word as to the duty of the public and the Government. It is not enough to let a labour dispute take its own course. There is a point beyond which indifference or apathy becomes mischievous. As it is not merely the employees and their employers who are the sufferers by such a protracted crisis in a big industry, the public and the Government have a right to intervene, to tell both the parties that the sooner they arrive at an amicable settlement, the better, and to remind them—even if they prove a little peremptorily reluctant to remember—that the general public also has its interests, which are supreme.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AWAITED.

There is nothing to write about the strike, which continued yesterday. Both sides are waiting for further developments. On Monday next the lock-out declared by the Mill-Owners' Association will terminate and it remains to be seen what steps the strikers will then take.

OBITUARY.

Sir Frank McCarthy, President of the Burma Legislative Council, died at 11-5 on Wednesday night. A previous message stated that he had been ill for the past three weeks and was removed to the General Hospital on Sunday.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

DEMAND FOR FURTHER REFORM.

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

"If you do not believe in us, we do not believe in you. If you do not trust us, we do not trust you". In this strain proceeded for over five hours the adjourned debate on Mr. Rangachariar's resolution for full responsible Government. Government showed no change of heart. They put up their spokesman to-day in the person of Sir Basil Blackett who was most unconvincing and halting in his arguments and there were also several nominated members who opposed the demand contained in Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment but the elected non-officials thoroughly understood the game and stood solidly for their own proposition.

There was a general desire to finish the debate to-day and take vote on it but Sir Malcolm Hailey wanted postponement till Monday or Wednesday and eventually the final phase of the battle was postponed to that day. By this adjournment it is believed in certain authoritative circles that the Government of India will be able further to acquaint the British Cabinet of the strength of feeling among non-officials as witnessed to-day and pave the way for amicable settlement.

That the Swarajists were not, of their own accord, on the war path and that they are genuinely axious for a fair and honourable settlement with Government on the question was further brought out by their leader, Pandit Motilal Nehru and by Mr. Patel. The former declared that the Government of India Act was not acceptable because it contained no shred of responsibility in as much as every decision of the Legislature could be vetoed. A round table conference with a view to draft a constitution for India represented the compromise between the two extremes and that was the only way to remove the distrust that separated them from each other. Even the Viceroy was agreeable in 1921 to this course and the Pandit, therefore, saw no difficulty in the way of Government accepting it and thereby committing no party to any decision at the present moment. But who should constitute this round table conference? To this question came the emphatic answer from Mr. Patel that there could be no discussion without Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and others. What the nationalists wanted was the ending of the Government of India Act, if it could not be mended to suit the national will.

CONCILIATORY LANGUAGE.

The speeches of these and other veteran Congressmen including Pandit Malaviya were couched in such conciliatory language devoid of all forms of threats that even Sir Basil Blackett and Col. Gidney had to confess that they too were Swarajists but that they differed from the Swarajists only in their methods of attaining the goal. When Mr. Ramchandra Rao attributed the slow progress of Indianisation to the suspicion with which Government looked upon Indians, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief vigorously shook his head indicating emphatic denial of any such motive on his part.

The speakers who took part in to-day's debate did not entirely confine themselves to the question of further constitutional reforms but traversed over all other allied questions. The discussion proceeded on really very smooth political and non-communal lines till Mr. Abul Kassem, a nominated member from Bengal, introduced the bitter side of the communal feeling by referring to the Barisal and Shaharanpur riots. He recalled how Swami Shradananda wired to the provincial and central Government to replace the Mahomedan District Magistrate at Shaharanpur by a European District Magistrate to try the riot cases. He cited the instance of the Mahomedans of Barisal asking Government to send a European Magistrate in the place of the Hindu Magistrate because they had no confidence in the latter trying the cases.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya recalled the circumstances under which the Lucknow Pact was concluded. There were differences between the communities and there were bound to be differences but that they would settle these differences among themselves if allowed a free hand, but the Home Member who had taken considerable trouble to unearth a speech made by the Pandit in the 1909 Congress reminded him of what he then said, viz., the acute communal differences were responsible for their backward progress. Panditji ably retorted that was in 1909 and they settled up everything in 1916 and they had full confidence of settling all such differences in the future. Pandit Malaviya ably met the Home Member by proving that not only the people of India demanded the early establishment of Swaraj but also the Princes of India. The speeches of the Maharaja of Bikanir, Patiala and Alwar who represented the Princes of India successively at the Imperial Conferences in London during the last three years showed the eagerness of the princes of this country for responsible Government.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas in an eloquent peroration assured fair play to all foreigners in matters commercial. Mr. Chamanlal's was almost the last speech for the day and he very nearly carried the house by his language and eloquence.

Besides his apposite quotations relating to the povery of India, the debate was on the whole lively and characterised by frankness on the non-official side. It is for the Government of India to rise equal to the occasion and show that they are fully alive to the feelings of the millions of people so ably represented by the leaders.

GOVT'S BONAFIDES.

MR. PATEL'S CHALLENGE.

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Pandit Motilal Nehru speaking on Wednesday on the Reforms Debate said there had been a considerable change in the Government attitude during the last five weeks and he hoped before the debate concluded there might be more change in the Government view point to minimise their differences (Hear, hear). He would not draw a comparision between the past and the present, but he knew that India was thoroughly discontented at this moment. The reason was more political than economic. One other difference was that the Government stood for stages outlined in the Government of India Act while he believed in his proposition which represented a compromise between the two extremes among the Indians and which was the minimum that they could ask for.

He said they had heard the theory of British trusteeship of India. Who appointed the trustee? Where was the legal or moral sanction for it? The British come as tradesmen and afterwards took up the Government. But even if there was a trust, time had come when it should be honourably and honestly discharged and terminated. India was not prepared to tread on the path of violence. The whole world had progressed after the War and the progress of centuries had been made in weeks. It was, therefore, no use quoting opinions given years ago by Indians. He admitted some Indians were impatient but his resolution was a compromise.

AUTOCRACY IN PARLIAMENTARY GARB.

He was a lawyer accustomed to deal with law. His reading of the Reforms Act was that not a single decision of the House could be enforced against the will of the Executive. The ultimate vote was there. There was, therefore, no element of real responsibility in the first stage granted by the Government of India Act. It was merely an autocracy garbed in Parliamentary form. He said in 1904 the Czar of Russia granted rights of citizenship to the Russians. But he kept his autocratic powers, unchanged and when asked for an explanation of repression, the Czar said he had never given up his own powers. The speaker did not say that the British Government would also behave like the Czar but there was nothing to prevent the British Government from doing so and the application of Criminal Law Amendment Act had already proved it to a degree.

Different nations had travelled different courses. India under the compelling necessity of the case, was determined to chalk out a way for herself. They did not want a Royal Commission. What materials would such a Commission take into account? There would be official and non-official evidence, one of which would cancel the other and nothing would come out. He believed that if there was a desire for a change, it needed no Royal Commission. Words of Ministers would carry greater weight with the Crown than any Commission. "I submit that my motion is put forward without mental reservation. It affords opportunity to the Government to right itself with the people and to the people to right themselves with the Government. (Hear, hear.) In December 1921, the very Conference I am asking to-day, His Excellency the Viceroy was willing to give, provided certain conditions did not exist and those conditions do not exist to-day. This will give us an opportunity of explaining ourselves to you and you explaining yourself to us. I believe nothing is more likely to restore old relations, to obliterate the memories of the past, as the Conference or a convention that I propose. Every interest will be represented on it. But if Government spurns our offer we have learnt to depend upon ourselves."

DR. GOUR'S AMENDMENT LOST.

He opposed Dr. Gour's motion eliminating the proposal for a new election after the Conference drafted a constitution. He said it was a pledge the Swarajists had given to the electors and there could be no real constitution which had not the approval of the people. He pointed to a similar conference with the Irish leaders. No one would commit himself to anything before coming to this conference.

At this stage Dr. Gour's amendment was put and rejected and the House rose for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, speaking on the Reform debate, complained that the fundamental basis of the Reforms had been entirely forgotten. If the Reforms had failed it was not the fault of the peoples' representatives. The dominant position of the British Government had not been reduced by the Reforms. Although the Crewe Committee had recommended that the powers of sanctions of the Secretary of State in Council be reduced to one of consultation, this did not happen. He did not believe that under Section 19A a constitution could be developed. They did not want mere transfer of power to the irresponsible and autocratic executive in India. The financial powers of India Office must be removed and this could not be done without a revision of the Act. He said an official recently said that if he were a non-official he would devote more attention to get the Indian Army officered by Indians but despite the best efforts of the House the Government had not moved in that direction. They wanted the army organised and maintained on the Dominion basis and model, and they wanted this question to be examined by a Conference. He referred to the advent of the Labour Government and said this was the best time when this question should be considered.

Sir Abdul Qayum from the N. W. Frontier Province said he also stood for Swaraj but he felt that the present Act had not been given a fair trial. A real representative Assembly was now formed and they must first do some work before asking for more. He drew attention to the communal position in the Punjab and asked the members to devote their attention to remove it. Pandit Malaviya had done his best but had he succeeded in bringing about communal settlement? He was sure if such communal agreement had been arrived at, their demand for Swaraj would be united and would be granted. (Hear, hear.) He drew particular attention to his Frontier Province which had not even been granted the present Reforms. The Frontier was the most vital corner of India but were they to be used merely as a catspaw and for the purposes of watch and ward. Mr. Rangachariar was a member of the Frontier Committee and he had stood against any Reforms to his Province while, Mr. Rangachariar had moved a resolution in the Assembly for even greater advance to other parts of India. Should this province be left behind and was it human and just?

Mr. Rangachariar pointed out that the report was still confidential.

Continuing Sir Abdul Qayum said his kith and kins in Afghanistan were making rapid progress. His people had thought that being under a great and benign empire they would enjoy greater privileges but it appeared that the Afghans were outstripping them. If they in the frontier were neglected he hoped they would come forward with their grievances and they won't be blamed.

Mr. V. J. Patel told Sir Abdul Qayum that he had only to join the non-cooperation movement to secure not only reforms but responsible Government for his Province. (Laughter).

Sir Abdul Qayum explained that his complaint was not against the Government but against the minority note of Mr. Rangachariar opposing the grant of reforms to his Province.

Mr. Rangachariar said that though the report was confidential Sir Abdul seemed to possess its copy. He would ask Sir Abdul to read it carefully as the speaker had definitely stated that by the inhabitants of the Frontier joining Indians they would be more fit for responsible Government.

Sir Abdul Qayum:—You want us to lose our identity?

MR. PATEL ON GOVT.'S BONA FIDES.

Mr. Patel remarked, the Finance Member had said that nobody had questioned the bona fides of Government's intention but the Finance Member had ignored the existence of the National Congress which had been questioning the bonafides year after year.

Sir Basil Blackett:—I said that nobody in this House has hitherto questioned our bonafides.

Mr. Patel:—Here I am questioning it. (Laughter). The Government does not trust us and we do not trust them.

Continuing he said this was a most opportune time to come to an agreement. The Labour Party was in power. (A voice: Only in office). He referred to the amendments moved by Col. Wedgewood to the Reform Bill. Those wanted to grant India full responsible government with the exception of the Army, Navy and Foreign and Political relations and Col. Wedgewood had also proposed the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council. This was what they wanted and he hoped the Labour Party would agree to it. Further Col. Wedgewood had opposed a Statutory Royal Commission at the end of ten years and had pledged in 1919 that if four years hence Labour came to power, (which prophecy had come true), they would not feel bound to abide by the limit of ten years. India asserted her right of self-determination and framing her own constitution and Col. Wedgewood's opposition was only silenced by Mr. Montagu declaring that there was nothing to prevent an earlier Commission. The Congress had never accepted that the British Parliament or the Government of India would be the sole judge of India's advance. At present Indians in the provinces and three Indians in the Central Government were entrusted with certain portfolios. In the case of the Central Government the Indian members were responsible to the British electorate seven thousand miles away.

Why should they not be responsible to the electorate on the spot? At present the army was under the control of the civil cabinet of the Government of India. He was sure that when India said she would remain within the British Empire, no British officer or soldier would refuse to serve merely because of Indian control and when India had shed so much blood in defence of the Empire she had a right to expect that in case of trouble in future other Dominions would come to her help.

Sir Malcolm Hailey asked whether Mr. Patel wanted to depend on the British troops.

Mr. Patel:—Certainly (laughter). We are a part of the Empire.

Sir Malcolm Hailey quoted from a speech of Mr. Patel wherein he had said that they were going to uproot the British administration.

Mr. Patel denied having said this.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said he did not invent it. It appeared in the "Chronicle".

Mr. Patel said there was a Department which invented these things.

Mr. Patel continuing said communal differences did not exist in the Indian States. He asserted that the Reforms were a sham, that if they were taken away India would not lose anything. They are out to mend or end the reforms. If the Government co-operated with them on the conference it would be welcomed and he could not conceive of a round table conference without men like Mahatma Gandhi, Ali Brothers and Abul Kalam Azad being on it.

Colonel Gidney said Government was in the position of a patient. Instead of listening to the advice of the doctor the patient wanted to apply the remedy himself. He said his community had served in the war, had contributed two third to the Auxiliary force but as a result of Indianisation, men of his community were starving in the street. Before he could join them, he wanted an assurance of just treatment as an Indian. He warned the members against deluding themselves into the belief that any British officer or soldier would choose to act as a mercenary to the Indian Government. They must prepare themselves before taking over the charge.

"BURY THE SYSTEM."

Mr. Chamanlal said that the demand of the House was based on a mandate of the starving millions, while the only mandate of the Government was machineguns. He drew particular attention to the poverty of the agriculturists and workers to prove that the British rule had not been good for the country. Generals of starvation, hunger and disease were stronger than even General Dyer and had taken away more lives. He said there was anarchy in the country and anarchists were those who were continuing the present system. People wanted bread, not speeches. (Hear hear.) There were in Delhi graves of seven vanished empires. There was another grave open and let it be the grave of the present system and let the Commons of Britain accept the hands of the Commons of India to come to an understanding in a spirit of brotherhood.

NOT PREPARED FOR DOMINION STATUS.

Maulvi Kassim said that speaking for himself he would warn the House against the danger of proceeding rapidly. After Saharanpur, Swami Shadnanand had asked for a European Magistrate and at Barisal the Mahomedans did not trust the Hindu Magistrates. That fact was there and he was sure that until the two communities came to an agreement, he for one would not be prepared to vote for the motion, which would place him in the hands of and at the mercy of a majority. The Bengal Pact was just and generous, but the opposition to it by Hindus like Mr. Pal had shown that the Mahomedans could not yet be ready for accepting the resolution for full Dominion status.

Mr. Pal explained that he did not oppose the pact as a Hindu but as a nationalist and that he would continue to oppose it as nationalist till he went to the other side of the grave.

Mr. Kassim said everything was covered under the pretext of nationalism.

Mr. Goswami at the outset referred to the Bengal Pact which was criticised by Mr. Abdul Kassim and said that most of those who had opposed the Pact were either political enemies of Mr. C. R. Das or defeated candidates to the Legislature. He appealed to Government to accept Pandit Motilal's amendment as the tradition of the British people had always been towards compromise. He admitted that the question of Princes was a formidable one but it was for them to decide whether they would join the Indian federation or maintain the same relations with the Imperial Government.

The President adjourned the House at 6 p.m. till tomorrow after Sir Malcolm Hailey had agreed to give Monday or Wednesday next for continuing the debate.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS ON 20TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

When the Legislative Assembly met this morning the public galleries and benches in the House were thinly occupied in contrast to the large attendance yesterday. The order paper for to-day contained important non-official resolutions.

Mr. A. H. Ley, the Industries Secretary, was sworn in after the Home Member had announced the business for the next week which included demands for supplementary grants on the 20th instant. The Secretary read the message of the Council of State announcing that they had passed the Reciprocity Bill as passed by the Assembly.

The President next announced that, as a result of election, the following would form a Standing Committee to be attached to the Department of Education, Land and Revenue.—Raja Raghunandan Parsad, Mr. G. Sinha, Mr. Hira Singh, Haji Wajiuddin, Mr. Venkatapatiraju, Mr. Maung Kun, Mr. Ajao Khan, Mr. Gulab Singh and Mr. Mahomed Yakub.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao moved:—This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that in all contracts extending over a period of years and creating a public charge actual or prospective entered into between Government and companies with an English or an Indian domicile (1) for working railways, (2) or for the conveyance of mails, by mails, by sea or for the purpose of telegraphic or wireless communications, a condition should be inserted that the contract shall not be binding unless it has been approved by a resolution of the Indian Legislature.

DEMAND FOR EQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

MADRAS CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Madras this evening, a resoultion emphatically condemning the reopening of unskilled labour emigration to British Colonies in any form as detrimental to the national honour and the interests of the emigrants, was passed.

The meeting also resolved with regard to British Guiana Colonisation Scheme placed before the country by the deputation now touring in India, that no Indian should go to British Guiana under the scheme until the deputation from Indian National Congress recommends free emigration to British Guiana after a close study of the conditions there and after proper guarantee for the maintenance of equality of treatment to Indians being obtained.

ENGLISH EDUCATION AND INDIAN CULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sorry if I have hurt anybody's feelings by my remarks at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Tuesday. I was merely stating a fact in saying that my appreciation of Indian art and many other things Indian was largely the result of my English education. One of your correspondents seems to think it was a shameful thing for me to say. He may be right. But I have been brought up in the belief that truth is never shameful, and it is too late for me to adopt another creed.—Yours, etc.

K. NATARAJAN.

Bombay

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

(Continued from page 7.)

next claimed that most of the proposals in the domestic programme of Labour were to be found in the electoral programme of one or other of the parties now in the Opposition.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Government's policy was debated also in the House of Lords. Lord Parmoor warmly advocated that the British foreign policy should be based on the League of Nations and he pointed out that in order that he, as the British representative on the Council of the League, might be in constant touch with the Foreign Office he was being housed in the Foreign Office. Lord Parmoor declared that the questions of disarmament must accompany such a foreign policy. The nearer one could get to a measure of disarmament the greater was the probability of success of the League of Nations. Government would give the most careful and sympathic consideration to the disarmament proposals which had been made by Viscount Cecil, the former British representative on the Council of the League; for the present Government fully acknowledged his devoted work on behalf of the League. In regard to Russia, Lord Parmoor believed that it was best to start from a friendly side and try to settle the matters afterwards.

Viscount Cecil urged that the question should be considered whether there was any means whereby the proportionate strength of armaments of this and other countries might be, he would not say, equalled, but brought nearer together to get, what was worth every effort, to induce other nations to reduce their forces to something like a standard which we had adopted. No considerable reduction would, however, be possible until there was a better state of mind in Europe and a definite agreement between the powers. He hoped that Government would appoint a strong committee to inquire into the matter without delay.—B. O. W.

SINGAPORE SCHEME.

GOVT.'S FUTURE POLICY.

LONDON, February 13.

In the House of Commons to-day supplementary questions poured in from all sides in connection with the reply of Mr. Ammon, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, as regards the future of the Singapore Scheme. Mr. Ammon stressed that the present Government had always contended that adequate reason had not been shown for the very large proposed expenditure, but thought that it would only be right to examine the case for the scheme before announcing its decision. This was being done and in the meantime fresh commitments were not being entered into. The effects of the recent terrible disaster in Japan which Col. Kenworthy said had put Japan out of running for another decade was receiving attention. Mr. Ammon added that £13,000 had been expended on the scheme up to January 20th and the signed commitments totalled another £34,000. The liabilities the extent of which was not at present known had also been incurred on the work of carrying out the repairs of railways and roads. The Dominions would however be consulted on the matter.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Mr. Asquith, in the course of his speech in the Commons to-day asked whether Government intended only to submit the Imperial Conference resolutions to the free judgment of the House or whether they were going to give guidance which Mr. Asquith thought the House was entitled to expect from the Ministers as to what their own opinion was. That matter was left in ambiguity and doubt.

Mr. Clynes replied that when the resolutions were discussed Government would not merely give the House an opportunity to express its views but Government would, of course, use the occasion to express its own views.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIALS.

In Commons to-day Mr. Ponsonby, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to Mr. Terrell said that the question of Government proposing an international conference to discuss and internationally regulate the production and distribution of essential raw materials would follow on the settlement of other subjects now being negotiated or were about to be negotiated.—Reuter.

INDIA AND LABOUR GOVT.

LORD OLIVIER TO MAKE STATEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Parmoor announced that Lord Olivier would make a statement in the Lords on India on February 19th.—Reuter.

FRENCH OFFICIAL APPRECIATION

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Paris.—The official circles here very much appreciate Mr. MacDonald's cordial tone towards France and are convinced of his sincerity and determination to appreciate the French viewpoint. They are confident that the practical task of working out a solution of the various questions will be carried out in a spirit of conciliation based on the new cordial atmosphere.—Reuter.

TRADE FACILITIES ACT.

DETERMINATION TO SPEED UP OPERATION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In a speech at Burnley to-day instancing Government's determination to speed up the operations of the Trade Facilities Act and the Export Credits Scheme, Mr. Henderson said that Government had increased the amount guaranteed for Trade Facilities by £ 5,000,000. Government had confirmed the late Government's decision sanctioning a loan for the Kenya-Uganda railway construction, half the amount of the loan would be expended in Britain, while the Colonial Office was examining other large schemes of Empire development.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from Supplement page 2.)

necessary. But I must state that my thinking prayerfully and in solitude has not weakened my belief in the efficiency and righteousness of civil disobedience. I hold it as never before to be a man's or a nation's right and duty when his vital being is in jeopardy. I am convinced that it is attended with less danger than war and whilst the former when successful benefits both the resister and the wrong-doer, the latter harms both the victor and the vanquished.

You will not expect me to express any opinion on the vexed question of return by Congressmen to the Legislative Councils and the Assembly. Though I have not in any way altered my opinion about the boycott of Councils, Law Courts and Government Schools, I have no data for coming to a judgment upon the alterations made at Delhi. And I do not propose to express any opinion until I have had the opportunity of discussing the question with our illustrious countrymen who have felt called upon in the interest of the country to advise removal of the boycott of legislative bodies.

In conclusion may I, through you, thank all the very numerous senders of congratulatory messages. It is not possible for me personally to acknowledge each message. It has gladdened my heart to see among the messages many from our Moderate friends. I have—non-cooperators can have—no quarrel with them. They too are well-wishers of their country and serve to the best of their lights. If we consider them to be in the wrong we can hope to win them over only by friendliness and patient reasoning, never by abusing. Indeed, we want to regard Englishmen too as our friends and not misunderstand them by treating them as our enemies and if we are to-day engaged in a struggle against the British Government, it is against the system for which it stands, not against Englishmen who are administering the system. I know that many of us have failed to understand and always bear in mind the distinction and in so far as we have failed we have harmed our cause.

I am,
Your sincere friend and brother,
M. K. GANDHI,
MAULANA MAHOMED ALI,
President,
Indian National Congress.

MINISTER'S CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

[The Hon. Mr. S.M. Chitnavis of Nagpur is the only Minister who has so far replied to the Hon. Mr. Fazul Haq's invitation to hold a Ministers' Conference. Mr. Chitnavis has approved of the proposal of a conference. Mr. Fazul Haq has also extended invitations to all ex-Ministers. Mr. Haq has intimated that it would be desirable to hold the Conference in the first week of March. The date will depend upon the convenience of the majority of Ministers who will attend the Conference.

REORGANISATION OF KATHIAWAR STATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 14.

Mr. C. C. Watson came to Rajkot last week to give effect to the reorganisation scheme under which the leading Indian States in Kathiawar are placed under the Government of India. After conferring with the administrators in the first class states he left for Jamnagar on his way to Cutch.

The King gave audience to Air Vice-Marshal Higgins on his assuming command of the forces in Iraq.—Reuter.

DUAL POSITION.

MR. MACDONALD WORN AND TIRED

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Mr. MacDonald, described as worn and tired, is reported already to be considering whether the holding of two posts is too much.—Reuter.

THE POPLAR PROBLEM.

MAIN TOPIC OF THE LOBBY.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

That Mr. Asquith's firm declaration with regard to Poplar, which is the main topic of the Lobby, has perturbed Ministerial quarters is shown by the fact that ta Cabinet meeting was held late last evening, at which, it is understood, the matter was discussed.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

CRITICISM OF PREMIER'S STATEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Commenting on Mr. MacDonald's statement in the House of Commons on 12th February on Anglo-Russian relations, the political observed writing in the "Daily Telegraph" says the Premier will be faced with the necessity of choosing between burdening the British taxpayer with a guarantee of direct or masked loan to the Soviet Government or endangering his position by refusing the loan, thus adding fuel to extremist propaganda. Britain meanwhile is strong in her suspicion that Bolshevik propaganda not only continues unabated but increasing in virulence and intensity.—Reuter.

EAST AFRICA INDIAN CONGRESS.

WELCOME TO MRS. NAIDU.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS

The following is the address presented to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu by the Secretary and officials of the E. A. Indian Association and upon opening the Congress:—

"Mrs. Sarojini Naidu,

Dear Madam,—On behalf of the members of the Indian Association and other Indian Citizens of Mombasa we most heartily welcome you to the gateway of Kenya and Uganda as the first National Leader visiting this Country to safeguard our rights and interest and to preserve the honour of our dear Motherland.

You are well known to all of us by name and fame, and it is the greatest pleasure to us all to meet you here to-day and we assure you of our heartfelt gratitude for undertaking this long and tiresome voyage to this Colony.

It is impossible for us to describe here the multifarious and important services you have rendered to our dear Motherland, and your visit to this country, at this critical juncture to help us to preserve the honour of India [illegible] Indians overseas by making an effort to gain a personal and intimate knowledge of the disabilities and grievances under which Indians are labouring under in this country, is a further addition thereto.

The Kenya Indian Question is exercising the mind of every thinking man and it is a matter of satisfaction to us that all the political parties in India are unanimous in condemning in the most positive and emphatic manner the Cabinet decision, which is in direct contravention of all pledges held out. That India is one on this point is demonstated by your presence in our midst, and which is indicative of the feeling of the stubborn resolution of India to vindicate the honour of her sons. Your presence, dear Madam, will act as a fillip to our disheartened minds.

We evince towards you, dear Madam, as a patriot, our deep gratitude in coming out to us, as the President-elect, tender our dutiful respects, and as a sister our cordial regards; and we look to you to pilot us through the maze of doubts and difficulties that confront us which your sage advice and ripe experience places you in a position to give and direct."

Mr. Ahmed Jamal said:—

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen:—

On behalf of the Reception Committee and the Indian citizens of Mombasa, I have great pleasure in welcoming you at this, the fifth Sessions of the East Africa Indian National Congress. Since the Congress last met many things have happened, which have greatly disturbed the minds of our countrymen, both here as well in India.

Acting upon the advice of the Government of India, the Congress decided to send four Indian members on the Kenya Legislative Council and one of the Executive Council pending the final decision of the Kenya Indian question. The experience has proved the futility of such small representation in face of a heavy European majority. When Sir Robert Coryndon assumed charge of the administration of this colony it was expected that wise counsel will prevail but the final decision of the British Cabinet, the influence of the Kenya White Settlers and the Kenya Government as evidenced by their recent pre-announcement through His Excellency the Governor of Kenya in that notorious Whit Paper which has shattered all hopes of equitable treatment.

These White Settlers seem to lead the Government by the nose. Lord Delamere and Major Grogan and others have been at great pains to belittle Indian pioneering and Indian enterprise in this country but happily history supports our claim to equal, if not to superior treatment; but gentlemen we are only asking for equal and not, preferential treatment. Perhaps some of you have read Major F. B. Pearce's book "Zanzibar, the Island Metropolis of Eastern Africa" Major Pearce was British Resident at Zanzibar until recently and his book is an authority on Zanzibar and the East Coast of Africa.

In Chapter 17, says Major Pearce:-

Hindustan has had a very lengthy association with the east coast of Africa. We know that as early as the first century of the Christian era, Indian ships brought merchandise from the ports of Gujarat to the trade emporia on the shores of the Gulf of Arabia. "The cargoes of these ships savoured of India-wheat, rice, ghee, coconut oil, cotton goods and sugar, in fact, the same commodities which every British Indian steamer sailing from Bombay carries to Zanzibar and East African ports at present time: and it is hard to believe that the ancient trading stations on the Azanian Coast, and in the island of Monouthias, the middleman was not the Indian merchant who is such a familiar figure in modern Zanzibar."

Fourteen hundred years later, we find Vasco da Gama and his Chroniclers making frequent allusions to the Hindu traders they found established at every port along the East Coast of Africa. Curiously enough the Portuguese mistook them for Christians, and they were confirmed in this belief by the attitude of certain Banyans who visited da Gama's flagship, and who, according to the Portuguese, made reference to the statue of the Mandonna and the Infant Jesus on the poop. It will be remembered that it was a native of Gujarat named Cana who piloted Vasco da Gama from Malindi across the Indian Ocean to Calicut.

Writing in 1512 Barbosa tells us that the Moors of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mafia used to purchase silks and cottons from the merchants of Cambay resident in Mombasa, and in 1591 Captain Lancaster noticed during his stay in Zanzibar that vessels arrived from Indian ports. Many of these Indians are wealthy and practically the whole of the local trade is in their hands. Nearly all come from Cutch and Cambay and few speak and understand Hindustani.

The Community with the largest number of members is the Ismailia Khojas whose spiritual leader is that well-known personage the Aga Khan, or, to give him his full style and address His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, G.C.S.I.

This is the latest complication as far as we know, written by any European on East Coast of Africa. With all respects to Major Pearce the Majority of the European writers of the present day have a particular prejudice in all that relates or pertains to Asia in general and to India in particular. Major Pearce's book was published in September 1923. Sir Henry Stanley, the great African traveller and explorer writing in the later half of the Eighteenth century in His Book "Through the Dark Continent" writes "Zanzibar possesses its millionaires also, and one of the richest merchants in the town is Tarya Topan, a self made man of Hindustan, singularly honest and just, a devout Moslem yet liberal is his ideas; a sharp business man and yet charitable. I made Tarya's acquaintance in 1871 and the righteous manner in which he then dealt by me cause me now to proceed to him again for the same purpose as formerly viz. to sell me cloth cottons and Kanikis at reasonable prices and accept my bill on Mr. Joseph M. Levy of the "Daily Telegraph."

The Indian Community has suffered serious and irreparable loss by the death of Sheth Abdul Rasool Allidina Visram M.B.E. on the 16th day of September 1923. The welfare of his countrymen absorbed much of his energy and wealth, his charities in round figures to the colossal amount of Seventy lakhs of rupees. At all times approachable a friendly welcome and a kind smile greeted all who sought him. His personal services and purse were ever ready to ameliorate suffering and promote the good of mankind. May God give rest and peace unto his soul.

Notwithstanding our indisputable rights as citizens of the Mighty British Empire, we are under every disadvantage regardless of our culture, our wealth and our intellectual advancement.

I should now proceed to enumerate some of the principal disabilities we are under:

1. Trials by jury. This right although recognised by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the local government has yet taken no steps to give effect thereto.

2. Highlands. The closing of the Highlands to Indians on the thin ground of "administrative convenience" or "suitable for European" on account of climate is indefensible, and constitutes a serious check to the improvement of the colony. It is a curious anomaly that while an Indian shall not own land in the Highlands because of "Administrative Convenience" nothing may prevent a European from acquiring land in the Coastal area. Many European plantations exist in the coastal areas and I have not heard that Europeans suffer on account of the climate nor by the proximity to or contact with Eastern People. One is at a lots then to understand how this "Dog in the Manger Policy can be defended. In the White Paper a niggardly grant of a barren arid waste is offered "by way of experiment" for Indian development. Probably not a single application has ever been made by any European and it is unlikely that any Indian would be stupid enough to spend his energy and capital thereon.

Hospitals.—Government hospitals exist for Europeans and hospitals exist for Natives but no facilities have been provided for the Indians, although Indians contribute in taxes colossal sums annually. The Indian Association in reply to a letter on the subject was informed by the Colonial Secretary very naively that Indians must make their own arrangement to provide hospitals for themselves, as funds did not permit the Government undertaking to furnish a hospital for Indians.

Firearms.—It is a very curious apathy that the Government should deny the Indians possessing firearms, even a revolver for his self protection is denied him, although his environments may require the possession of firearms to be absolutely necessary. Europeans may own a magazine full.

Education.—The Government spends something like £24 for a European child and only £1 for an Indian child. There are boarding schools at convenient centres for European children organised and equipped as any first rate school in England, while Indian schools, and these are at Mombasa and Nairobi only—are greatly neglected.

Segregation.—The White Paper ostensibly does away with segregation in township areas, only but as a matter of fact for all intents and purposes it is in full force and effect, for instance the Highlands reservation exclusively for white settlers and insertion of convenants in the various leases all over the country expressly exclude Indians.

Railway Disabilities.—The Railway administration also in practice observes the principles of segregation by labelling the compartments "for Europeans only" for non-Europeans only" and for Asiatics only." In case of a rush when space is taxed to its last capacity an Indian has the option of either to break his journeyy or to proceed in an uncomfortable crowded carriage whereas a single European might occupy a whole carriage and no notice is taken of it even. Neither in refreshment rooms nor in the waiting rooms are Indians allowed.

Immigration Bill.—I regret to state that the Kenya Government has thought fit to legislate against the Immigration by introducing a new Bill under the pretence of protecting the natives of this country. You have doubtless heard, read and talked about the provisions of the said curious piece of legislation—the Immigration Bill—the crudest perhaps that was ever destined to be placed in the statute Books of the British Empire. The terms of the Bill leave no doubt that the total elimination of Indians from the Colony is the ultimate goal. The present immigration laws are quite sufficient for the objects for which they are enacted.

White settlers have nowhere been able to prove that an undesirable class of Indians has found a refuge in this colony. Indeed it is a positive fact that many European undesirables have been repatriated at Government's expense, and I make bold to say that not a single Indian has ever been repatriated. The proposed Immigration Bill would seem to be a forerunner of the final extinction or a death knell of Indian enterprise, and is sure to operate adversely upon this country. East Africa—the coast to the lake—on the testimony of high medical is unfit for European colonisation. —

Similar legislation is I understand shortly to be enacted in the Uganda Protectorate and possibly in the Tanganyika Territory. There are several ordinances such as the game ordinance, the Ostrich Ordinance and the mining Ordinance and the Crown Lands Ordinance which do not give Indians a chance to take a share in the development of the country however keen and anxious they may be to do so.

Legislative and Executive Council:—Although the population of Indians in Kenya is approximately three times more than that of Europeans in general and the Britishers in particular, and although the Indian community is paying much more to the government in taxation than the European British subjects, the local government acting as the cat's paw in the hands of the Conservative white settlers, passed the Legislative Council Ordinance of 1919 giving adult suffrage to all European British subjects—a handful in comparison to the Kenya populace and deprived the Indians of their just rights. Last year the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his despatch gave us a ray of hope that the Indians would be given franchise on a Common Roll, but when European White Settlers threatened violence and armed rebellion if the country was not preserved white, and if Common Roll was given to Indians, the pledges did not materialize. Indians were humiliated and their faith in the British sense of Justice shattered to pieces when they heard of the Unjust and Contemptible Kenya Indian Decision.

To add insult to humiliation and to divide our own camp the Government passed and published very recently the rules of the Legislative Council Ordinance wherein to deluge and misguide the Indian Community adult suffrage has been given but I must boldly say to those concerned that the Government has been misdirected and the Indian Community of Kenya is—determined not to bear the insult offered to them in that notorious White Paper andt I am right in saying that until such time as the said Policy is revised in justification of Indian claims, the Indian Community will not take any part in the Legislatures of this country. Indians in this country do not want crumbs of bread but they want their just rights. It is not a question of favour or generosity that the Indians are offered that imaginary adult suffrage, but the Government is playing a game in which I am sure they will never succeed. With regard to the Executive Council the Indian Community had accepted one seat thereon on the understandting that proper justice will be done and no differential treatment will be shown to the Communities residing in this country under the Common Flag of His Majesty the King but as usual the Indians were treated by the Bureaucratic Government of Kenya even worse than stepchildren because blood is always thicker than water.

(10) Trade Licenses.—I must not forget the Mercantile Community of Kenya as well. They have played a no small part in the development and advancement of this country. They have even elevated the Natives of this country and taught them the principles and advantages of trade and further it is this class only which plays an intermediary part in this country. The Government with a view to harass and ruin the Indian Mercantile Community passed in the year 1919, the Trading Licensing Ordinance wherein a heavy trading licensing fee was fixed and several clauses detrimental to the Indian trade were inserted therein.

(11). I must draw your attention to the fact that Nairobi Municipality Indians have been refused adequate representation although they pay in taxes more than any other Community. Roads and sanitary arrangements in their locality are neglected and no regard is given to their other necessities.

(12). Native Interests.—Nothing can be more arrogant or untrue than that White Settlers should —arbitrarily arrogate to themselves the Title or Trustees and Protectors of Natives. So far as we all know everything is done for the White Settlers' own benefit by exploiting the unsophisticated and *ignorant* natives in whose mind the fear of the White man has been installed by the lash or lethal weapons. One has only to open the Kenya Law Books to find ample testimony to bear out this our view.

Ladies and gentlemen, I shall only exercise your patience for a very short time. First of all I must thank you for hearing me so attentively and patiently. The points have touched here will be probably explained to you more ably by our illustrious President-elect than I could ever hope and dream to do. Let us, brethern and sisters, get to work in right earnest and not content ourselves with speech-making or materially worded resolutions carried unanimously by a majority. The fact that our President-elect is a lady should be an inspiration to you as to what determination and self-sacrifice can do. Ladies and gentlemen there is nothing on the face of this earth that is impossible of achievement if undertaken with a spirit of determination and unity.

Ladies and Gentlemen we are Indians. Diversity of religions should not imperil your duty towards our country; put aside all differences and prejudices and work with a will.

One word before I conclude:—India has started the boycott movement of British Empire Goods in right earnest after the humiliating Kenya Indian Decision and I think it is the duty of the Keny Indians to join hands with them and get the Kenya Indian Decision reversed at the earliest possible opportunity and that we should make up our minds not to rest until the Kenya Indian Decision is all right.

I again welcome you all to Mombasa and request you to forgive our shortcomings in arrangements and accommodation and concentrate your energies on one point viz. to devise means of attaining the Equality of status and preserve our selfrespect and honour of our dear mother. Before I sit down I shall conclude by reciting the following quotation from Shakespeare:—

I do love
My country's good with a respect more tender
More holy and profound than mine own life.

Statement that any man or woman can Understand.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE SHEET as at 31st December, 1923.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
The Bank owes to Depositors and others	Rs. 15,89,00,000	To pay the Depositers as well as to redeem other liabilities, we have cash in hand .. .. .. Rs.	1,19,00,000.
		We have at credit of our account with other Banks and moneys at Call .. .. ,,	1,85,00,000.
		We own War Bonds and other Gilt-edged Securities etc. worth Rs. 6,93,00,000	
		LESS-Amount drawn agst. 3,40,00,000 ,,	3,53,00,000.
		We have made loans to customers, have discounted their Bills, etc., and they therefore owe us ,,	11,39,00,000.
		Our Bank Premises at Bombay and other places, and other investments in Lands and Buildings, safes, furniture and fittings etc., are worth .. .. .. ,,	91,00,000.
Rs.	15,89,00,000	Rs.	18,87,00,000.

NET RESULT OF THE ABOVE STATEMENT.

We have total resources amounting to	Rs.	18,87,00,000
With which to pay our liability of	,,	15,89,00,000
Leaving a surplus of	Rs.	2,98,00,000
ADD to this the Reserve Liability of our Shareholders	,,	1,68,00,000
Giving a Net Result of a surplus of Rs. 4,66,00,000 over our liability	Rs.	4,66,00,000

SWAMI SHRADHANAND.

HIS PROGRAMME.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

Swami Shradhanand writes from Delhi:—

The future programme settled. I was called to Delhi on a bootless errand but my determination of serving the suppressed brethren remains unshaken. I am resuming the Gujarat tour again on the 18th or 19th February. The opening ceremony of the Supa Gurukula comes off on the 20th instant, Navsari, 22nd to 24th instant, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi 26th instant, Bulsar 27th, 28th instant, Surat 29th instant, Broach 1st March, Anand 2nd, Nadiad 4th, 5th Ahmedabad, 6th Baroda, 7th Godhra. Then I intend to attend the anniversaries of the Kurukshetra and Kangra Gurooulas.

I will begin extended tour again by the 26th March with the Central Provinces, halt ten days at Bombay, then pass on to Maharashtra and finish with the whole of Madras.

Working on broad Catholic principles of Vedic Dharma I have secured enthusiastic workers. Small donations from Bombay and distant Bengal are encouraging but money should pour in if work is to proceed apace. All donations will be credited to the Dayananda Dalitoddhar Fund under an All-India representative body of Aryasamajists at Delhi, which is the oldest organized society and the pioneer of reform in all directions. The Aryasamaj never failed in whatever work it took up. The expenditure, too, will be under that society's control which is a registered body. Send contributions either to me at 17 Burn Bastion Road or to the Secretary Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha at Delhi. Arya brethren specially should respond generously in honour of Rishi Dayanandas' birth centuary.

INDO-ITALIAN COMMERCE.

FACILITIES FOR MERCHANTS.

The Chamber of Commerce of Trieste has informed the Indian Merchants' Chamber through the Royal Italian Commercial Attache that they are at the disposal of the latter for any information which might be useful to merchants going to Trieste, with recommendations of the Chamber Trieste specially on the basis of recent agreements with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria, Jugoslavia, and in consequence of Railway and Port facilities and of regular steamer lines (passengers and Cargo) in connection with India is port of transit for the hinterland.

A correspondent writes from Ranipet that plague which broke out locally a month ago in a mild form has taken firm root. Ratfalls are reported from bazar streets and the disease is claiming one or to victims every day.

The Governor of the Punjab has appointed Mr. Addision (president) and Mr. Morton and Mr. Ralli barristers as members of the commission to hear election petitions in connection with the Punjab Legislative Council elections. The commission will hear eight petitions including a petition of Mr. Matu Ram of Rohtak district against the election of the Hon. Chaudhri Lal Chand, Minister of Agriculture.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.* The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot. THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

PROTECTION OF STEEL INDUSTRY.

MR. R. D. TATA'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

Interviewed by a press representative on what he thought of the Tariff Board which has just concluded its activities Mr. R. D. Tata expressed his satisfaction at the enquiry on the whole. Goodwill towards the steel-industry was incidentally disclosed in the course of the examination by the Tariff Board and the response given by public opinion to the call of steel industry encouraged him in his belief that the public had begun to grasp the important issues of the national economic policy and were taking a long view in economic affairs. The steel company was an enterprise born of Indian initiative and piloted through early and most difficult stages. It was controlled during the war and it gave the Government of India as well as Indian Railways plenty of useful material sometimes at a fourth of the market value. It was, however, threatened by a general world depression, the effects of which in the case of Indian steel industry were heightened by depreciated exchanges in foreign countries and by systematic dumping which was adopted by her non-Indian rivals. On the other hand the additional burdens borne by the industry after the war in increased local and Imperial Taxation, increased freight charges and increased labour charges did not show any sign of abating. In this emergency they went to the Government of India for the Tariff protection in March 1922 and the subsequent course of representations in this matter with the Government had convinced them that the Government was not unwilling to appreciate the far-reaching issues involved and to act as a national Government would under the circumstances. The only complaint they could make was one of delay. He regretted the opposition from the representatives of the European Chambers of Commerce in India. The protection to steel industry is only a part of a larger economic policy of the nation and its benefits would be open as much to the concern at Jamshedpur as to other existing steel companies. If the granting of protection was delayed until September, he said he had indicated a grave danger to the Government officials. But he was not prepared to make any public statement upon it.

Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., has been appointed Acting Judge of the Madras High Court the vacancy having been caused by the promotion of Justice V. M. Coutts Trotter to be Chief Justice of the Court.

COLOMBO MUSLIMS.

DETERMINED TO FOLLOW SHAUKAT ALI'S ADVICE.

The following letter was received by Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb from Colombo:—

COLOMBO, Feb. 1.

ALLAHO-AKBER.

To Maulana Shaukat Ali, President, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay.

Honoured Brother,—We are delighted to receive your kind telegram and the compliments you paid to our Muslim brothers for which please accept our salutations and thanks from the bottom of our heart.

The great grief and pain that we felt on your departure from our midst has left a deep and sincere impression in our hearts. *Inshaallah* we shall try our best to continue and act upon the same and common spirit of Islam to rekindle the extinguished (burried) light of Islam to do our duty for the Glory of Allah and His Prophet (peace be on him).

We shall post the photoes and the Arabic Kaseeda as early as possible. Please convey our salaams and kindest regards to Bi Amman Sahiba, your beloved mother, Dr. Mahmood, Dr. Kitchlew and Maulana Mohamed Ali.

Ass-salam-u-alaikum.

Khadimul Muslimeen,
MD. JUNAID.
MD. ANIS

PUNJAB NATIONAL COLLEGE.

QUESTION OF ITS FUTURE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 13.

An informal conference took place at Lala Lajpatrai's residence at Lahore yesterday to discuss the future of the Punjab National College. Acharya A. T. Gidvani also attended the Conference and gave information about the Gujarat Vidyapith. Lalaji declared his intention of maintaining the college at any cost. The present numbers in the college being below forty, it was proposed to start commercial classes to attract larger numbers. Principal Jugal Kishore was in favour of training Congress workers and giving them also the same cultural education as the main function of the college. The college courses are being revised in consultation with Sjt. Gidvani.

OUR MADRAS LETTER.

GOVT. AND MIRASDARS.

TRUCE TO NO-TAX STRUGGLE.

KHADI WORK IN TAMILNAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

There seems to be some dawning of sense in Government quarters, after the return of the Law Member from Tanjore whither he had gone to preside over the Kallar Sangam. The Hon. Sir Arthur Knapp, the Home Member, rushed post-haste to Kumbakonam, last week to see for himself the latest developments in the Tanjore District as the result of the recent enhancement of land-tax by the Government. Sir Arthur spoke to the Mirasdars *in camera*, calling in such among them who were in a mood to see him *separately*. The disputes between the Government and the mirasdars were carefully avoided at these conversations, as the immediate object of the Home Member's visit would seem to be dictated by his anxiety to see that the agitation against the tax was first suspended. The Home Member demanded that, as a preliminary to a deputation of the mirasdars being received by Government, a tranquil atmosphere for a free and full discussion of the controversial Government measure should prevail. Sir Arthur, it appears said that the defiant attitude of the mirasdars was not in the least likely to coerce the Government into submission; for, no concession could be extorted from Government "with the pistol held to its head." So the mirasdars, who still hope to make Government review their case, subsequently convened a meeting and decided to withdraw the clause pertaining to non-payment of tax contained in their manifesto published in the Press a few days ago. Thus a temporary truce has been proclaimed, and arms have been laid down to all intents and purposes, to the great relief of Government. The deputation of Mirasdars, as at present arranged, will be received by His Excellency-in-Council on the 8th of this month. There have been several cases of distraint for non-payment of taxes, and it transpires that the Home Member has issued orders to the local authorities to the effect that distraint upon lands should be released giving place to attachment of movable property like vessels, jewels etc. In fact, Mr. C. Maruthavanam Pillai, M.L.C. handed over his diamond earring worth about Rs. 7000 in lieu of his lands which were at first under distraint.

KHADI WORK IN TAMIL NADU.

At the meeting of the Tamil Nadu Khadi Board, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That a detailed scheme for a Khaddar service in the province be prepared by the Secretary in consultation with the Secretary of the All-India Khaddar Board.

(2) That a model area in accordance with the general policy adopted by the P. C. C. be organised immediately and that the area be selected with Sjt. Maturdas Purshottam Das.

(3) (a) That a sale depot be established at Madura.

(b) That the present depot at Trichinopoly be continued.

(c) That the Erode depot be recognised as a separate retail depot.

(d) That the depot at Tiruppur be divided into (1) a production department (2) a sales department, and accounts be kept separate and that a retail depot be established at Tiruppur.

(e) That a sales depot be established at Madras.

(4) That in opening the above depot relief be given to stock now remaining with such private merchants as agree to the general policy and carry out the aims of this Board.

(5) That arrangements be made for the supply to Guzerat and other provinces from the surplus production of this province, including existing stock through the central depot, and that the Gujerat Prantic Samiti Bhandar and similar organisations be requested to deal only through this Board for this purpose to enable this Board to control and distribute the relief possible. Also that the All-India Board be requested to help in this matter.

(6) That in order to maintain in speedy employment of the spinners and weavers of Khaddar in this province.

(a) An intensive propaganda be vigorously organised in every form throughout the province for creating a ready and extensive market for all the Khaddar produced in this province.

(b) That a reserve stock of cotton, not exceeding Rs. 25,000 be kept to help in tiding over difficulties regarding supply of cotton.

(7) That urgent business be transacted by a Sub-Committee consisting of the present Secretary and Sjt. Rameswami Gounder.

(8) That application be renewed to the All-India Khaddar Board for the loan of one lakh of rupees for Rolling Khadi stock for the various depots mentioned.

(9) That the office be located at Tiruppur.

MAGICAL IN TEETHING.

Every parent knows the worries that come when the baby is teething. Many parents have found Baby's Own Tablets almost magical in their prompt efficacy at this time. From the first dose they soothe the nerves and allay the pain; then the little sufferer drops off into a comfortable calm sleep from which he awakes cheery and ready for a meal.

Baby's Own Tablets

are guaranteed absolutely harmless to even the youngest infant. They gently regulate the bowels, relieve indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, croup, expel worms break up simple fever and colds. Chemists sell them at 14 annas for a vial. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co., etc.

It will thus be seen that the Khaddar Board means business in the coming months, and that every effort will be made to spread Khaddar in the province.

AFTERMATH OF 'NO CONFIDENCE'!

The Ministerialists are out for their enemies' blood! Messrs. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Tanikachellam Chetty, the stout champions of 'Panaglism,' mean to beard the lions in their own dens. How they will fare in the new adventure, it is hard to guess. But one thing is certain: the duel we are promissed is sure to be one of large proportions. Mr. C. R. Reddy and Dr. Natesan, against whom a new inquisition is proposed are no mean fighters. On the 29th November last, it will be recalled, the Chief Minister in the course of his reply at the end of a heated debate on the no confidence' motion of Mr. C. R. Reddy referred to the nominations to the Local Boards and Municipalities, and in extenuation of the various charges levelled against him in regard to nominations he spoke about the various influences that were brought to bear on him and incidentally referred to the 'request' of Mr. C. R. Reddy for a seat on the District Board of Chittoor. Mr. C. R. Reddy immediately protested against the grave charge, which the Rajah of Panagal's veiled insinuation was meant to convey to the members of the Council, in order to prejudice his case. He said that he never sought any favour from the Chief Minister, but that the latter had advised him on more than one occasion to get himself nominated to the District Board Presidentship. Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar has given notice of a series of questions to be asked in the ensuing session of the Legislative Council, pertaining to the subject, and should the Raja of Panagal's charge be proved to the hilt he has proposed, and has given notice to the President of the Council, to move the House that the Hon'ble Member be suspended for the rest of the sitting or for such period as the House may deem proper. Mr. O. Tanikachellam Chetty, the twin-leader of the Ministerialists, is also determined to give no quarter to his foes. When Mr. Chetty fancied he was lashing Dr. Natesan by his remark that personal disappointment in not getting the favours wanted was responsible for the 'iconoclastic' changes in him, Dr. Natesan exclaimed in the Council, "What blessings did I expect, Sir! It is a falsehood." Mr. Chettiar has now tabled a number of questions with a view to eliciting from the Chief Minister whether Dr. Natesan had asked for any favours from him. It will be interesting to see what evidence the Hon'ble the Chief Minister can produce to prove the serious allegations made against two members of the Council.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Madras Presidency Khilafat Committee was held at the new office premises of the Committee in Godown Street, Madras, on Friday the 25th January. Mr. C. Abdul Hakim presided on the occasion. Members from many of the Tamil Districts attended the meeting. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That inasmuch as separate Khilafat Provinces have been constituted for Andhra and Kerala, henceforth the Madras Presidency Khilafat Committee be known as the Madras Provincial Khilafat Committee.

(2) That the Madras city be the Headquarters of the Madras Provincial Khilafat Committee. The first resolution was put from the Chair and passed unanimously, while the second was moved by Mahomed Yakub Saheb of Coimbatore and was also unanimously agreed to. The following office-bearers were then elected for the ensuing year:—

Mr. C. Abdul Hakim Saheb (President); Mr. Mohamed Moosa Sait (Secretary and Treasurer); Mr. Safee Mohamed (Joint Secretary). The last will tour in the Tamil Nadu with a view to re-organisaing the Taluk, District and Village Khilafat Committees. A strong Executive Committee was also elected.

FAMINE IN ANANTAPUR.

The Anantapur District is just now in dire distress owing to the fact that there has been an unexpected failure of crops this year. The crops have so completely failed that entire villages have been reduced to poverty and want. The economic crisis has brought in its train woeful conditions. Families once prosperous have been reduced to piteous starvation. Cattle, that should have been a source of wealth and plenty, have been neglected because they have become a burden on the owners, inasmuch as there is scarcity of fodder. Imagine the woes of the people of the district, and then ask what has the Government done in fulfilling its responsibility to those on the verge of starvation and death. The Government machine, with its red-tapism, is slow to move generally. Failure of rains, scarcity of fodder, want of work, waterfamine have conspired, so to speak, to bring the people to the verge of despair. They are disposing of the plough and milch-cattle to avoid the worry of maintaining them. The situation in the district is altogether most distressing. The "Swarajya" makes a suggestion that the Congress should utilise the present splendid opportunity for service. The Charka can render help to a great number of those who have no occupation. It is hoped that the Khadi Board will exert itself to bring relief to the sufferers, while at the same time giving momentum to Khaddar production.

Christiania.—The National Association of Employers has proclaimed a lock-out of 12,400 workmen with effect from February 28th. The lock-out applies to breweries, electrical, chemical and chocolate works and printing presses except newspaper offices.—Reuter.

Mr. Shaw, the Minister of Labour, stated in the House of Commons to-day that the negotiations with the building employers and operatives had been very successful. He thought that the result would be a great increase in the production of houses.—B. O. W.

(Continued fror column 4.)

move the disappointment prevailing amongst them.

I therefore beg to request you to be good enough to support the resolution to be moved by Mr. M. A. Jinnah for providing the necessary funds for immediate construction of the Vasad Borsad Kathana line in the Railway budget for the forthcoming year.

OUTLAWS IN BORSAD.

RAILWAYS—AN EFFECTIVE CHECK.

A LETTER TO LEGISLATORS.

Mr. S. J. Amin has addressed the following letter to the members of the Legislative Assembly regarding the immediate construction of Vasad-Borsad-Virsad-Kathana Railway:—

Since the Resolution of the Bombay Government imposing Punitive Police was published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 4th October, 1923, much has been said and written about the Borsad Taluka. However nothing has been said about one of the important remedial measures which would have effectively checked, if not entirely wiped off, crime in the Borsad Taluka, and crippled the growth of the outlaws and secured it a better administration and revival of trade. The Bombay Government imposed the tax for Punitive Police on the people of all the villages of Borsad Taluka. The people of the Taluka felt that their character was impugned by the Government and offered Satyagraha and declined to pay the tax and the Government had to withdraw the tax on 8th January, 1924. It is a well-known fact that not a single village of the Borsad has got benefit of railway connection or communication. The construction of the Vasad-Borsad-Kathana Railway which was once seriously contemplated has been delayed by the Imperial Government and the Railway Board for want of funds with the result that the trade and commerce of the Taluka have suffered and the outlaws in the Taluka have increased.

Prior to the year 1890 Borsad Taluka was in a very flourishing condition and excelled the neighbouring Petlad Mahal of the Baroda State in trade and commerce. The Borsad Taluka is one of the largest Taluka of the Kaira District in Gujarat. It consists of about 216 square miles and contains a population of about 1,44,046 souls with an average density of about 750 to a square mile. The Borsad Taluka consists of several towns and important villages such as Borsad a large centre of export and import, Virsad a centre for tobacco crops, Bochasan a seat of the pilgrimage of the Swaminarayan sect, Anklav, Ras, Kathana and other villages. The villages of the Borsad Taluka and the Petlad Mahal are interlaced. The people of the Taluka have business connections with Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Broach, Nadiad and other cities. Prior to the year 1890 Petlad and other towns and villages had to depend on the Borsad Market.

HISTORY AND ORIGIN OF PROJECT.

(a) In or about the year 1885 the Vasad Borsad-Cambay line was projected by the Government. The line was surveyed, but was deferred for "want of funds."

(b) In or about the year 1890-91 the Anand Petlad line was constructed by the Baroda Government resulting in the progress of the trade of the Petlad Mahal and decline of the trade and commerce of the Borsad Taluka.

(c) In or about the year 1901 the Anand Petlad line was extended up to Cambay excluding the British villages.

(d) In or about the year 1907 the Baroda Government constructed Vaso Petlad line which resulted in a further paralysis of the trade of the Taluka. The Baroda Government had in the meantime secured railway communication for all the leading villages of the Petlad Mahal.

(e) In or about the year 1910 the people of the Borsad Taluka realized the immediate necessity for revival of trade and commerce of the Taluka and for construction of a railway line from Vasad to Kathana for the purpose. They represented to the Government that the said line was necessary for stamping out crime.

OFFICIAL AWAKENING.

The officers of the district who were so long indifferent and supine awoke and supported the cause of the people. The Mamlatdar of the Taluka in his report to the higher authorities in the year 1913 observed that Petlad rose in importance to the detriment of Borsad since the opening of the Anand Petlad Railway and that the administrative convenience would be accellerated by construction of the Vasad Borsad Kathana line. The Collector of the district in the year 1913 in his report to the Bombay Government *inter alia* remarked that the southern part of the Borsad Taluka was very criminal and that owing to the want of a Railway communication, the officers were not able to control and visit that part. The Vasad Borsad Kathana line was, therefore, most suitable to the District. He further remarked that the Kaira District was liable to severe, if not, frequent famine and that the Vasad Kathana line, if constructed on a broad gauge line, would secure an effective and efficient arrangement for importing and distributing grain, grass and fodder in the District.

In November, 1913, the deputation of the people of the Taluka waited on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and impressed on His Excellency the immediate necessity for construction of the Vasad Kathana line. The Baroda Government in the meanwhile suggested various alternative schemes advantageous to their territories. The Bombay Government strongly supported the construction of the Vasad Borsad Kathana line on economic administrative and political grounds.

On 2nd December, 1919, a Conference of the Representatives of the Bombay and Baroda Governments was held at the office of the Railway Board at Delhi to consider the matter. Mr. Ghosal, Commissioner of the Northern Division, who represented the Bombay Government at the Conference remarked that the Vasad Borsad line which was projected prior to the Anand Petlad scheme (in or about the year 1885) was deferred for "want of funds." All parties at last agreed that the Railway communication in the Borsad Taluka was essential and beneficial and decided that:—

(a) The Vasad Borsad Kathana line was to be constructed on the Broad gauge system as an integral part of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(b) The Baroda Government was permitted to extend the Vaso Petlad line from Petlad to Bhadran on the narrow gauge system.

(c) The construction of the Vasad Kathana line was to be commenced during the next financial year, i.e., 1920, and an amount of rupees five lakhs was to be budgeted immediately for the acquisition of land and demarcation, etc.

SURVEY OF THE LINE.

The final detailed survey of the Vasad Kathana line of about 28 miles in length was made in the year 1920 and the estimate of the expenses was prepared by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, but the intended budgeted amount was not set apart and no further action was taken for construction of the line. The Baroda Government on the other hand extended the Vaso Petlad line up to Bhadran. The people of the Borsad Taluka submitted various representations to the Bombay Government, the Imperial Government and the Railway Board but to no purpose; and they were replied that the line could not be taken up for construction for "want of funds."

OUTLAWS, DACOITIES AND FAMINE.

The Borsad Taluka has recently been a prey to numerous outlaws and dacoities. The lives and properties of the people are insecure and in great danger. The outlaws have become a terror to all the villages of the Borsad Taluka and especially to the travelling public making travel by carts and carriages. The immediate construction of the Vasad Kathana line will save the lives and properties of the people of the district. The people of the district have suffered most during time of famine on account of inadequate arrangement for distributing grain, grass and fodder for want of railway communication.

The indifference displayed by the Government towards the people of the Borsad Taluka by delay in construction of the railway line has resulted in ruin of the trade and commerce of the Taluka while the alertness of the Baroda Government in constructing various lines and excluding villages of the Borsad Taluka from enjoyment of the benefit of the railway communication has resulted in speedy rise and progress of the trade of the Baroda State villages.

The People of the Borsad Taluka were recently alarmed at a recent attempt by some persons to totally ruin the trade and commerce of the Taluka by suggesting the Vasad Borsad Kathana line as a metre gauge instead of Broad gauge line so that the trade and commerce of the villages of the Baroda Government may surpass, prejudice and affect the trade and commerce of the Borsad Taluka. The metre or narrow gauge line is unsuitable and prejudicial to the interests of the people of the District and will result as a non-paying concern.

ABNORMAL DELAY OF NEARLY 40 YEARS.

Since the year 1885 the railway communication is denied to the people of the Borsad Taluka by the Government for "want of funds." The benefit of railway communication has not been confined on a single village of the Borsad Taluka. Is it not regrettable that 1,44,000 people of the Taluka and the area of the 216 square miles should have been denied the benefit of railway communication since such a long period? Is it not true that had the Vasad Borsad line been constructed at an early date, the growth of the outlaws would have been effectively checked? Is it not correct to say that some of the lives and much of the property of the people would have been saved and the Resident Magistrate of Borsad would not have been waylaid by the outlaws between Vasad and Borsad in the year 1920 and the Bombay Government would not have had to impose a punitive tax?

MERITS OF THE PROJECT.

The projected Vasad Borsad Kathana line is about 28 miles in length. The estimate of the construction of the line as a Broad gauge comes to about Rs. 35 lakhs. The line when constructed would pay a good dividend and return. The Vasad Borsad Kathana line is suitable and beneficial to the district and when constructed will pass through villages which are centres of tobacco crops and other commercial villages of the district. Since the date of its construction, the line will yield dividend and interest over 6 per cent. and in course of time exceed the dividend and income of the Anand Petlad Cambay line.

The construction of the Vasad Borsad Kathana line on a Broad gauge system will take about 18 months to 2 years. If a sum of about rupees 15 lakhs is set apart in the first year for demarcation and acquisition of the lands and for doing earth work, etc., the rest of the construction work may be done in the succeeding year.

GROUNDS FOR IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LINE.

The Vasad Kathana line should be immediately constructed on a broad gauge line for the following amongst other grounds:—

(1) To prevent dacoities and to safeguard the lives and property of the people of the Borsad Taluka.

(2) To control crime generally.

(3) To secure administrative efficiency from the economic and political standpoints.

(4) To protect the Taluka against famine by effective and efficient arrangements for importing and distributing grain, grass and fodder in the District.

(5) To revive the trade and commerce of the Taluka and safeguard the interests of the people of the Taluka.

(6) Lastly but not the least to remove the disappointment prevailing amongst the people of the Taluka, who have been unjustly and wantonly deprived of the benefit of railway communication since last 40 years.

If the necessary funds for the immediate construction of the Vasad Borsad Kathana line are provided in the forthcoming budget, the people of the District would be much obliged and benefitted.

The people of the district request the members of the Legislative Assembly to pass the Resolution for providing the necessary funds for the immediate construction of the Vasad Borsad Kathana Railway and to se-

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(Continued in column 2.)

FIRST-CLASS FOLLY.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

CAN RETRIBUTION BE DODGED?

The following editorial under the caption: "Tinkering with the Asiatic Menace" is taken from the "Natal Advertiser" of January 15th:—

If the Class Areas Bill is the Government's only, or even its chief, contribution to the Asiatic problem in our midst, it is likely to do more harm than good in this country. It is covert segregation; and whether segregation is or is not a solution to our Indian problem (we do not think it is), it is certainly going to be an aggravation of it from which Natal, more than any other Province, is bound to suffer. Feeling between the Asiatic and the non-Asiatic, acute enough to-day, is going to be itensified by such proposals as are contained in the measure; and Natal is going to suffer whatever internecine strife comes of it.

What does the measure propose? In the first instance, it applies only to urban areas, and provides exclusively for segregation in respect of residential and trading rights. It does not pretend to stop the competition of Asiatics and non-Asiatics either in trade or in industry. It hampers but does not preclde the intermingling of the two in the great business of buying and selling labour or the products of labour. It may prevent the further encroachment of the Asiatic in trading areas preponderately European: but even on the lowest plane this is a very dubious advantage to the European trader. For when the Asiatic has to trade in his own area he is still going to make a bid for European custom: and it is more than likely that, in his own area, he will be able to work and sell cheaper than when his store is in West Street and he has to add West Street rent to his overhead charges. He is going to be placed in a position analogous to the happy publican who has a tavern just outside the three mile limit. He may hereafter be a little difficult to get to; but it is going to be worth the customer's while to follow him.

It would be very simple to show, by a seriatim analysis of the measure, which we publish in extense on another page, how extremely difficult it will be to make the proposals effective beyond the point at which it prevents a further mingling of the Asiatic and non-Asiatic populations in the principal European centres, and notably those in Natal. It provides, for instance, for the proclaiming, the deproclaiming and the reproclaiming of the same areas by turns. It provides for exemptions from the measure, and allows certain persons to carry on their trade or business outside the area to which the Bill confines them; and though it stipulates that areas shall only be proclaimed in the first instance when the local authority has approached the Minister and his commissioners have confirmed the original recommendation, it allows the Government to deproclaim areas (that is, suspend the provisions of the measure in respect of them) on its own initiative. But an exhaustive analysis of the measure at this stage can serve at best a minor purpose. What is of much more consequence is that the power for good and the power for evil in the measure should be weighed justly and impartially, and public opinion be focussed on what are the vital matters in the Asiatic problem that the Bill leaves untouched.

In the first place, Asiatic trading, though an irritation to the European storekeeper, is going to trade, and certain classes of remain in Natal (in this matter it is Natal that counts: not the rest of the Union) he is going to trade, and certain classes of Europeans, as well as his own compatriots and the native, are going to trade with him. Make it an offence if you will for the white man to do business with the Indian: but do not pretend that Asiatic competition is going to be lessened because a territorial barrier is proposed to be drawn between East and West. The only way to keep out the Asiastic economic intrusion into Western areas is to forbid any commercial intercourse at all between the two: and this possibility is as remote as it well can be. The roots of the Asiatic trading menace lie in cheapness; and cheapness springs in the first place from cheap labour. As long as the Asiatic works in his own or any other area for as many shillings as the European asks pounds, so long will the Asiatic stranglehold tighten on our community though you build another Great Wall of China around the areas where these people live and move and have their being.

And this brings us to the old issue once again. The Bill is going to irritate India without doing Africa any compensating good. It leaves untouched the real menace; the menace represented in that daily growing stream of Indian labour flowing in our shops, our warehouses, our factories and our offices. It does nothing for the white lad who to-day does not know where to turn for work because the Indian—the ubiquitous Indian—is everywhere. A first-class row with India might in certain circumstances be worth while, if the prize to be won were our European freedom once again from the insidious thralldom of Asiatic cheapness. But it seems to us a first-class folly to provoke recriminations in the Dependency, and, incidentally, to brand with the stigma of segregation people whom we asked in the first instance to come to this country, merely for the sake of the very nebulous benefits promised under this measure. Nor should the Government forget that certain moral maxims hold good even in South Africa as they hold good elsewhere. The Asiatic evil was a thing, in the first place, of our own choosing. We brought its contingent evils on ourselves, and in order to get rid of these we should at least rather penalise ourselves, than the unfortunate people who had very little say in the matter. There are no cheap or short cuts by which a nation can dodge retribution for ever: and the present measure, far from easing our problem, is calculated to intensify it. It is not the colour of the Indian that is our menace, but his cheapness: and segregation of any kind plays right into the hands of cheapness—and nastiness—every time.

COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

MAHATMA'S ANXIETY FOR FINAL SETTLEMENT.

TALK WITH MAULANA A. K. AZAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad just returned from Poona states that he found Mahatmaji still weak, but perfectly cheerful and voraciously hungry for information about the country's exact condition during the past two years and at present. Those leaders who had seen Mahatmaji before Maulana Azad had out of consideration for his health probably refrained from imparting all information in their possession, but he being in comparatively better health now and keenly anxious to hear all, the Maulana spoke to him at length and put him in possession of many facts not brought to his notice so far and further put the other side of many matters of which he had so far heard only the one side. He expressed his deep anxiety to meet all and speak to all responsible persons before expressing his views about the matters he had so far reserved for discussion. He seemed particularly anxious to discuss the matters with Mr. Das, Pt. Nehru and Hakimji. The Maulana noticed that the narration of the sad history of the Hindu-Moslem differences during the last two years visibly moved and apparently caused him poignant pain and keen anguish. The Maulana regretted that he ever suffered himself to touch the subject, because he said that it was obvious that it did him no good. Mahatmaji listened to the mournful narration in an obvious agony of spirit, here and there with cross questions and expressions of opinion. But although the Maulana was convinced that there was no mistake about Mahatmaji's views about certain unhappy events and utterances he would leave them to be expressed by Mahatmaji himself in his own inevitable and convincing way whenever he chose to do so. On one point the Maulana found Mahatmaji emphatic and decided beyond comparison. Mahatmaji deliberately and decisively declared that Hindu-Moslem unity and the final composition of all communal differences was the one problem to the solution of which he was determined to dedicate himself. He said he would not merely live for it, but he would like to die achieving it. Nothing, the Maulana felt, seemed to be causing Mahatmaji more excruciating agony than the melancholy news of the continuance of communal troubles. He seemed to be prepared to dismiss all considerations of health in order to devote himself to the solution of this question. Mahatmaji will have to stay on in hospital till the end of February when he would probably be removed to sea-side to spend some time recouping health, but he has determined to invite certain leaders of opinion there to discuss the situation with them.

THE LATE MR. M. R. MEHTA.

H. H. THAKORE SAHEB TO PRESIDE OVER CONDOLENCE MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 14.

The Rajkot State issued a memorandum and closed all Courts, Offices and Schools for one day out of respect for the late Mr. Mansukhlal Ravjibhai, a prominent member of the Rajkot Pratinidhi Sabha. Also a public meeting has been called this evening by the Sabha when His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot will preside.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO JUBBULPORE.

NO WELCOME ADDRESS BY MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 13.

At a meeting of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee the members under official instructions were asked by the President if they would like to present an address of welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy who was expected to be at Jubbulpore by the end of March. The members said that if there was a formal resolution they would express their wishes on this. The President moved one to present an address of welcome which was duly seconded. Mr. Gyanchand Varma then moved a resolution that "This Committee declines to present an address of welcome to the Viceroy." Mr. S.C. Mukerjee seconded it. The resolution declining the presentation of the address was carried by 12 to 5 votes.

ALLYMOOLA INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION.

PETITION FOR COMPULSORY WINDING UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

Messrs. Cox and Co. and the Chartered Bank filed a petition to-day in the High Court for compulsory winding up of the Ally Moola Industrial Corporation Ltd., on the ground that it was unable to pay its liabilities.

The Directors of the Company said that it was impossible to maintain the Corporation as it was insolvent.

His Lordship held that the matter should be investigated by a firm of good standing in London or Bombay or Madras as the Company's ramifications were deep and widespread and extended to Calcutta. He would pass orders next week for compulsory liquidation of the Company on counsel's submitting the name of the Chartered Accountant from London, Bombay or Madras.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1924.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

By kind permission of Maulana Mahomed Ali, we have been enabled to reproduce in facsimile the first letter written by Mahatma Gandhi after his release on 5th February, 1924.

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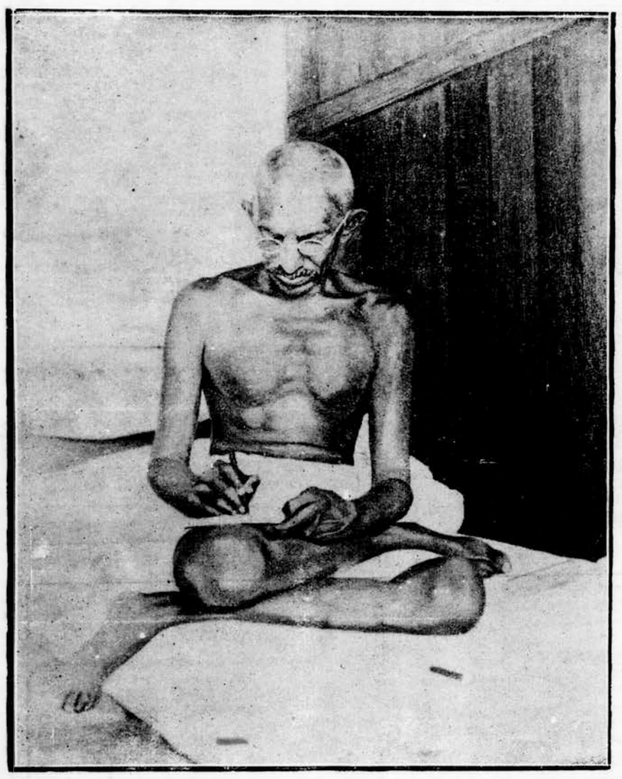
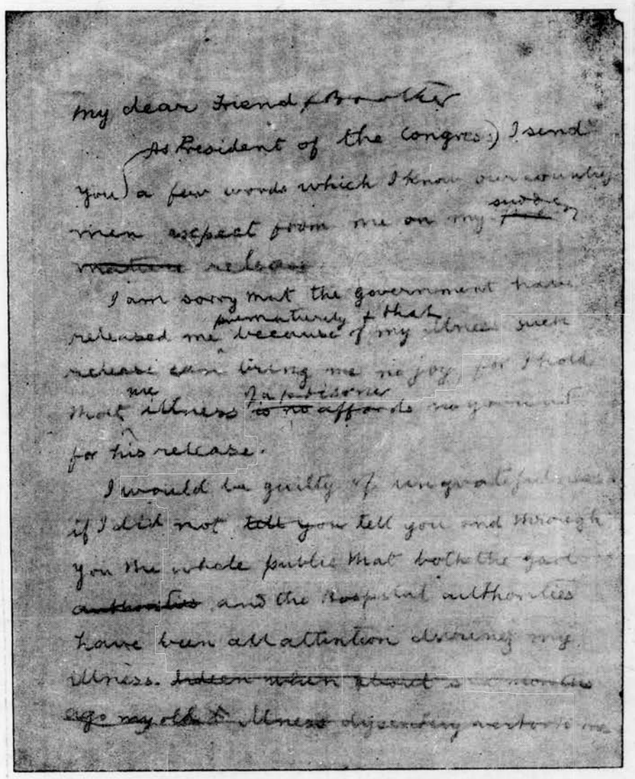
MAHATMA GANDHI.



A CHARACTERISTIC STUDY.



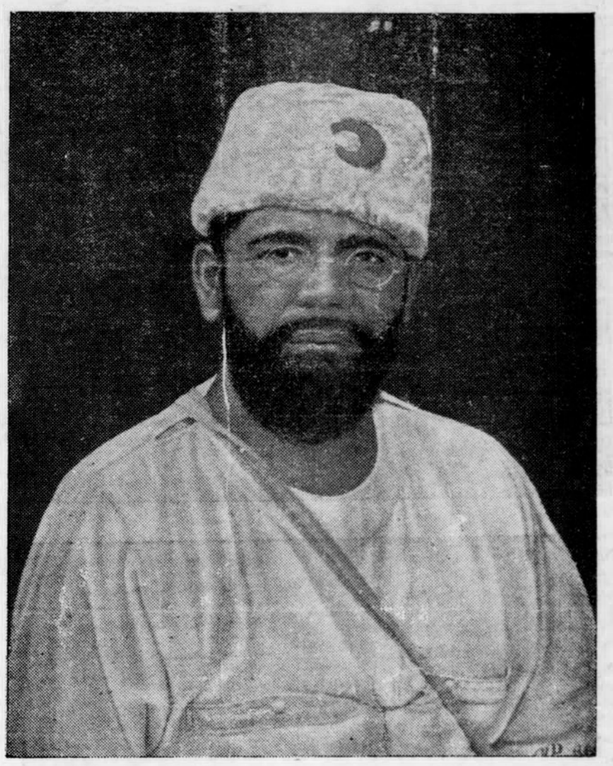
My dear friend [illegible]

As President of the Congress I send you a few words which I know our country men expect from me on my [illegible] release.

I am sorry that the government have released me prematurely [illegible] because of my illness such release can bring me no joy for I hold that illness [illegible] no warrant for his release.

I would be guilty of ungrateful [illegible] if I did not tell you and through you the whole public that both the jail authorities and the hospital authorities have been all attention during my illness. [illegible] objecting nectar to me

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.



PRESIDENT, INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

the Government specially deputed Col. Maddock to see [illegible] superintendent, major forces and both of them did everything [illegible] possibly expect. Col. Murray the superintendent of the Yerravada prison as soon as he suspected that my [illegible] illness was at all serious invited Col. Maddock to examine him and I am sure that [illegible] measures were taken by him to secure for me the best treatment possible. I could not have been removed to the [illegible] earlier. Col. Maddock and his staff have treated me with the utmost attention and kindness. I may not

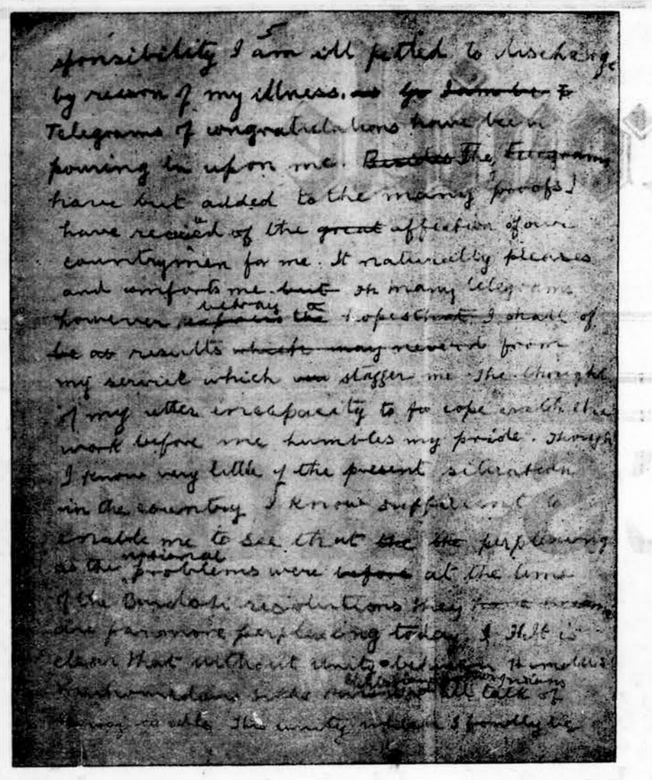
3

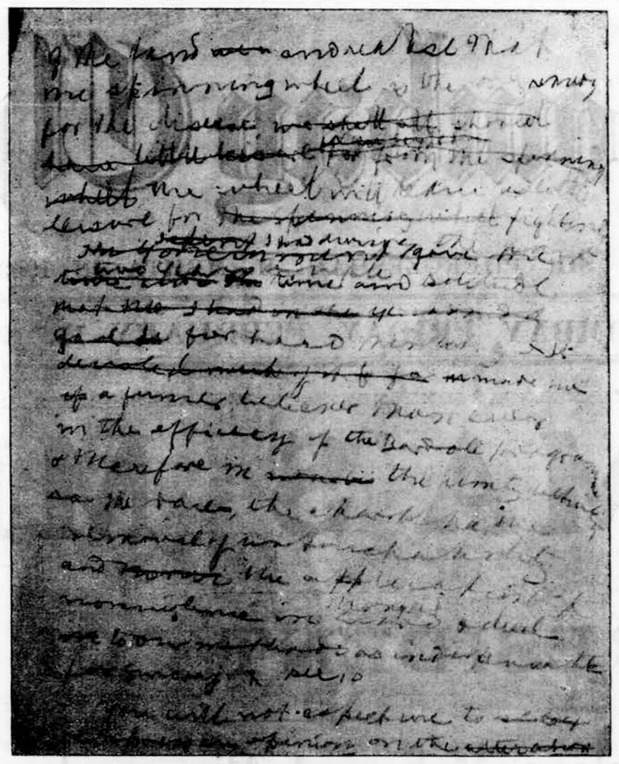
[illegible] the nurses who have surrounded me with sisterly care. Although it is now open to me to leave this hospital, I knowing that I can get no better treatment anywhere else with Col. Maddock's kind permission I have decided to remain under his care. All the wound is healed and I am fit to and no further medical treatment is necessary.

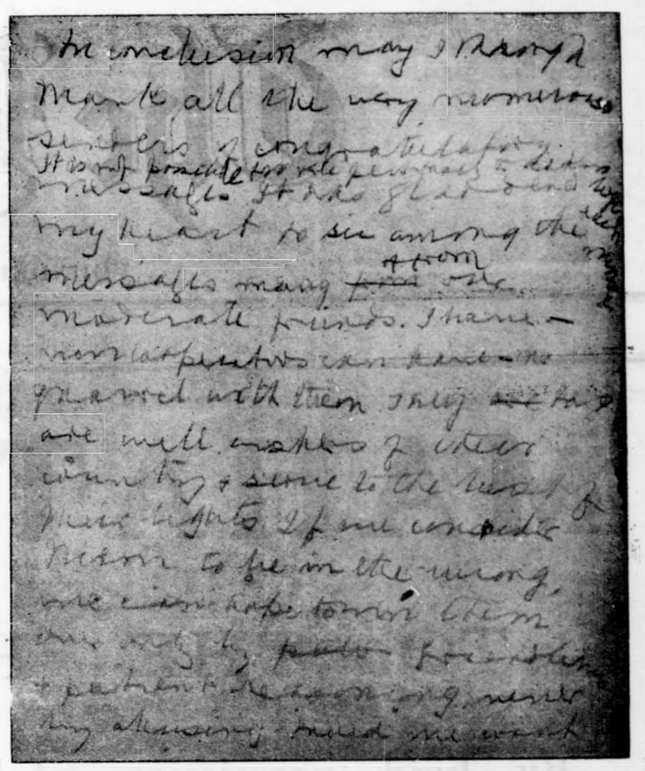
The Public will easily understand that for some time to come I shall be quite unfit for active work. And those who are interested in my speedy return

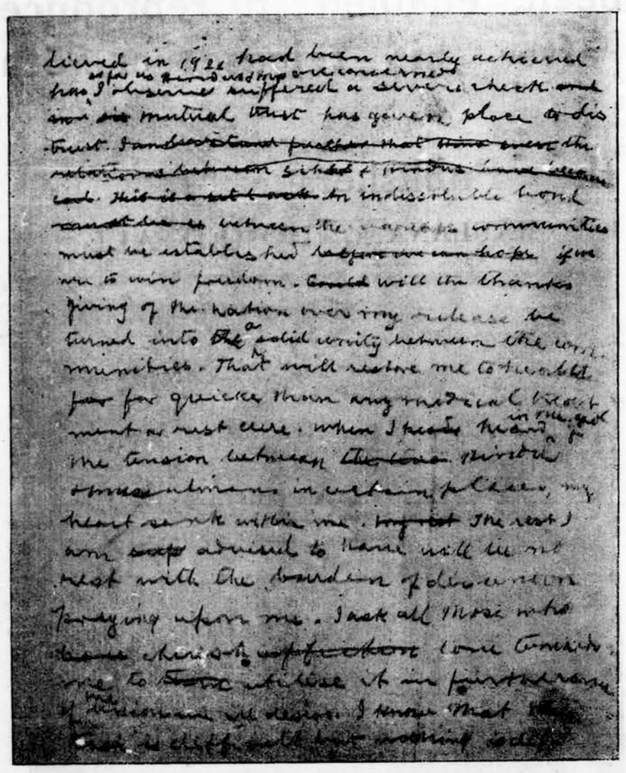
to active life will hasten it by postponing their natural desire to meet me. I am unfit and shall be for some weeks perhaps to see a number of visitors. I shall better venture to suggest to affectionate friends that the attention of friends, if they will devote greater time and attention to such national work as they may be engaged in and especially to hand-spinning.

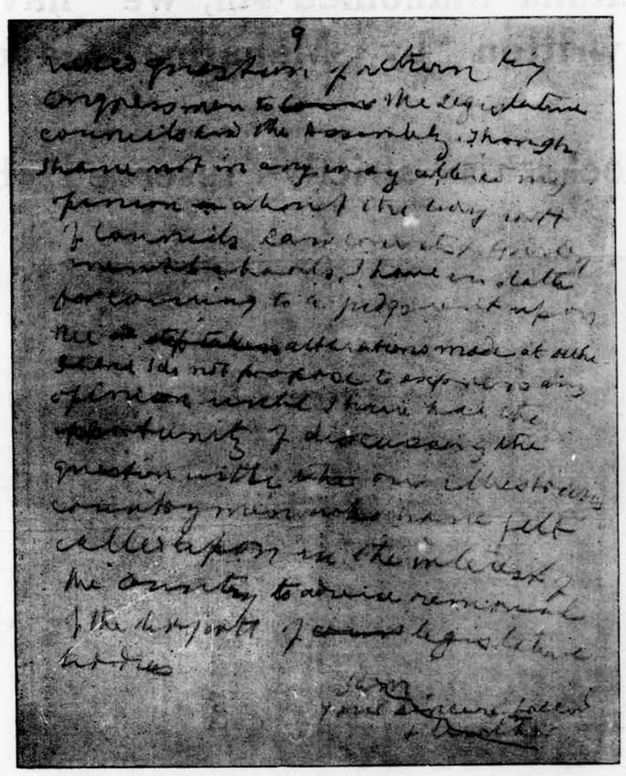
My release has brought me no relief whatever before release I was more free from responsibility, save that of conforming to jail discipline and trying to be quiet myself for more of quiet seemed to me [illegible]

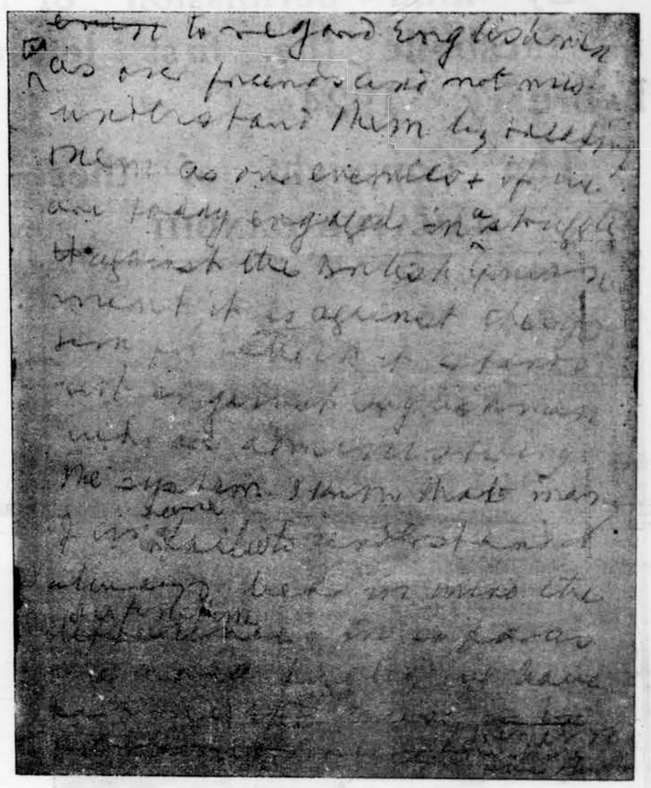


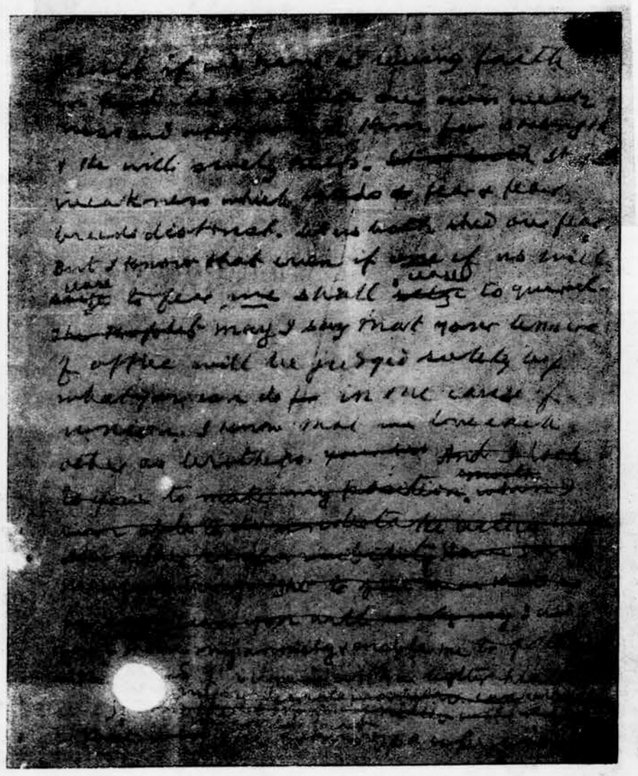


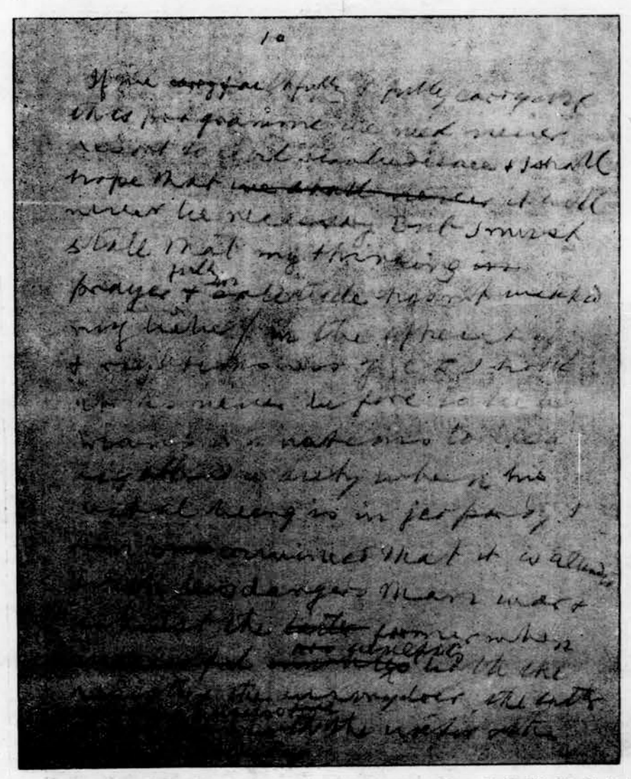


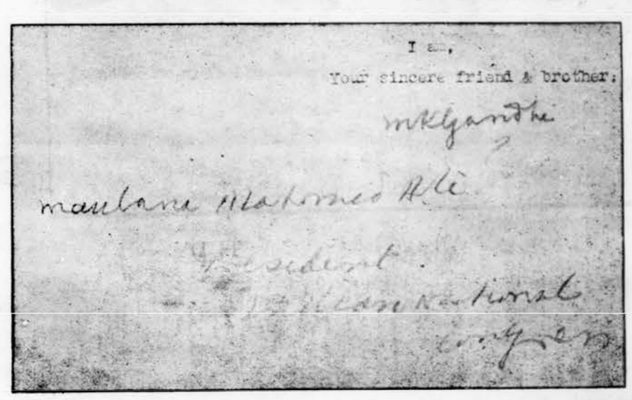












The following transcript of Mahatma Gandhi's message is given for facilitating reference. The typewritten copy was also carefully corrected by the Mahatmaji.

Sassoon Hospitals,
Poona, 7th February 1924.

My dear Friend and Brother,

I send you as President of the Congress a few words which I know our countrymen expect from me on my sudden release.

I am sorry that the Government have prematurely released me on account of my illness, such release can bring me no joy, for I hold that the illness of a prisoner affords no ground for his release.

I would be guilty of ungratefulness if I did not tell you and through you the whole public that both the gaol and the Hospital authorities have been all attention during my illness. Colonel Murray, the Superintendent of the Yeravda Prison, as soon as he suspected that my illness was at all serious invited Colonel Maddock to assist him and I am sure that promptest measures were taken by him to secure for me the best treatment possible. I could not have been removed to the David and Jacob Sassoon Hospitals a moment earlier. Colonel Maddock and his staff have treated me with the utmost attention and kindness. I may not omit the Nurses who have surrounded me with sisterly care. Although it is now open to me to leave this Hospital, knowing that I can get no better treatment anywhere else, with Colonel Maddock's kind permission, I have decided to remain under his care till the wound is healed and no further medical treatment is necessary.

The public will easily understand that for sometime to come I shall be quite unfit for active work. And those who are interested in my speedy return to active life will hasten it by postponing their natural desire to see me. I am unfit and shall be for some weeks perhaps to see a number of visitors. I shall better appreciate the affection of friends, if they will devote greater time and attention to such national work as they may be engaged in and especially to hand spinning.

My release has brought me no relief, whereas before release I was free from responsibility save that of conforming to gaol discipline and trying to qualify myself for more efficient service I am now overwhelmed with a sense of responsibility I am ill fitted to discharge.

Telegrams of congratulations have been pouring in upon me. They have but added to the many proofs I have received of the affection of our countrymen for me. It naturally pleases and comforts me. Many telegrams, however, betray hopes of results from my service which stagger me. The thought of my utter incapacity to cope with the work before me humbles my pride. Though I know very little of the present situation in the country I know sufficient to enable me to see that perplexing as the national problems were at the time of the Bardoli resolutions, they are far more perplexing to-day. It is clear that without unity between Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians and other Indians all talk of Swaraj is idle. This unity which I fondly believed in 1922 had been nearly achieved has, so far as Hindus and Mussaimans are concerned, I observe, suffered a severe check. Mutual trust has given place to distrust. An indissoluble bond between the various communities must be established if we are to win freedom. Will the thanks giving of the nation over my release be turned into a solid unity between the communities? That will restore me to health far quicker than any medical treatment or rest cure. When I heard in the gaol of the tension between Hindus and Mussalmans in certain places, my heart sank within me. The rest I am advised to have will be no rest with the burden of disunion preying upon me. I ask all those who cherish love towards me to utilise it in furtherance of the union we all desire. I know that the task is difficult. But nothing is difficult if we have a living faith in God. Let us realise our own weakness and approach Him and He will surely help. It is weakness which breeds fear and fear breeds distrust. Let us both shed our fear. But I know that even if *one* of us will cease to fear *we* shall cease to quarrel. May I say that your tenure of office will be judged solely by what you can do in the cause of union? I know that we love each other as brothers. I ask you, therefore, to share my anxiety and to help me to go through the period of illness with a lighter heart.

If we could but visualise the growing pauperism of the land and realise that the spinning wheel is the only remedy for the disease, the wheel will leave us little leisure for fighting. I had during the last two years ample time and solitude for hard thinking. It made me a firmer believer than ever in the efficacy of the Bardoli programme and therefore in the unity between the races, the charkha, the removal of untouchability and the application of non-violence in thought, word and deed to our methods as indispensable for Swaraj. If we faithfully and fully carry out this programme we need never resort to civil disobedience and I hope that it will never be

(Continued on page 8.)

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, February 14.)

Captain B. B. Myers, 1/11th Sikhs (K.G.O.), to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Santa Cruz Cantonment vice Major S. V. G. Burroughs.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan, on return to duty, to be District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. Shapurji Darasha.

Mr. Sapurji Darasha, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. C. F. Lokur reverting.

Mr. Chintaman Mahadev Mate to act temporarily as Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. W. W. Clifford, pending further orders.

Mr. W. W. Clifford, on relief, to act temporarily as District Superintendent of Police East Khandesh, from the date he receives charge from Mr. R. H. Haslam till relieved by Mr. G. G. Ray, and thereafter to revert as Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, displacing Mr. C. M. Mate.

Mr. R. H. Haslam, on relief, to do duty temporarily as Principal, Police Training School, Nasik, vice Mr. I. C. Boyd.

Mr. I. C. Boyd, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick proceeding on leave.

Khan Bahadur Rustom Bahmanshah Vakil, I.S.O., LL.B., to be Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal for one year with effect from the 11th February 1924 vice Mr. F. H. Taylor, resigned.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, C.I.E., to resign his post of Presidency Magistrate with effect from 15th February 1924.

Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The leave on average pay for eight months granted to Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind was extended on half average pay by three days.

Mr. Denis J. McDonnell, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Political), is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 3rd April 1924 or any subsequent date he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. A. Arratoon, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Political), vice Mr. Dennis J. McDonnell on leave.

Mr. Sitaram Sunderrao Patkar, LL.B., resumed charge of his office as Government Pleader in the High Court, Bombay, from Mr. Padmanabh Bhaskar Shingne LL.B., on the 4th February 1924, before office hours.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., is granted with effect from 25th January 1924 leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for four months.

Mr. J. M. Sladen, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Hyderabad, is granted with effect from 1st April 1924, or the subsequent date from which he may be relieved, leave on half average pay for seven months.

Major B. R. Reilly, O.B.E., Assistant Resident, Aden, to be Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property, Aden, vice Major H. Wilberforce-Bell, with effect from 31st December, 1923.

Mr. D. R. Mobedji Huzur Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, is granted with effect from 17th March 1924, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay up to 12th May 1924.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Collector of Satara from the date he takes over charge from Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., till he proceeds on leave.

Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E. I.C.S., on relief, to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and Reporter General of External Commerce for the Presidency of Bombay vice the Honourable Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Motabhai Sundarrav Javakar to act temporarily as Collector of Satara from the date he takes over charge from H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. M. Webb I.C.S.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., on return from leave to act as Collector of Satara, vice Mr. M. S. Jayakar reverting.

Mr. R. P. Dalley, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India a further extension of leave for one month.

Mr. E. W. Perry I.C.S., to act as Additional Deputy Secretary, Finance Department vice Mr. H. F. Knight proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. Balkrishna Gangadhar Varde Officiating First Master, Elphinstone High School to be officiating Principal, Elphinstone High School with effect from 17th January 1924 vice Mr. B. M. Sutaria appointed to be Officiating Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, or pending further orders.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 15th April 1924.

Mons. Louis Peltier Professor of French, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is granted with effect from 20th June 1924 leave on average pay for two months and twenty-nine days combined with leave on half average pay for twenty-three days with permission to prefix to the leave the summer vacation of 1924 and to affix the winter vacation of the same year.

Mr. J. N. Master is appointed as an Inspector of Boilers under the Indian Boilers Act on probation for a period of one year.

Mr. S. N. Ziman, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, General Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for ten months and twenty-eight days with effect from the 18th March 1924 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. J. C. DeQuadros, L.M. & S., B.M.S., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Broach, has been granted privilege leave for four months with effect from the forenoon of 2nd December 1923.

Mr. P. P. Balsara, L.M. & S., B.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Broach, vice Mr. J. C. DeQuadros, L.M. & S., B.M.S., proceeded on leave.

Mr. Gangadhar Nilkanth Gokhale, L.C.E., Executive Engineer at the disposal of the Sind Collegiate Board, Karachi, to act as Principal of the Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw Civil Engineering College, Karachi, with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Syed Ghulam Mustafa, A.M.Inst.C.E., Assistant Executive Engineer to act as Executive Engineer, Western Nara District, vice Mr. Gokhale or until further orders.

On reversion to the Public Works Department, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, O.B.E., A.K.C. (Lon), is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Division, vice Mr. C. B. Pooley, Acting Superintending Engineer proceeding on leave or until further orders.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the general summary of the season reports of the Presidency for the week ending 12th February:—

Slight rain in parts of Sind. Garden and irrigated crops are in fair to good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Sind. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Satara Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were stationary.

Speaking at the Convocation of the Dacca University, on the 12th instant, Lord Lytton said, if the Dacca University could found a real school of social service and send into the world every year young men well-trained in that school to carry on its work throughout Bengal, it would do much to justify its own reputation and [illegible] of Bengal, [illegible] by any other

"Health Better than it has been for Years."

Our portrait is of Mrs. WOODROW, of 56, Robinson Road, Tooting, London, England, whose husband writes:

"My wife has suffered very badly for the past four or five years with Piles, being unable to sleep at night or get any relief during the day. She tried several advertised remedies, none of which did her any good. Some three weeks ago she thought she would try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and before she had taken half a bottle she was better, and by the time she had finished the second bottle she was quite cured. She can now sleep well, eat well, and get about her work, and her general health is better than it has been for years." In a further letter some eight months later Mr. Woodrow writes: "I am pleased to say that since my wife's cure of Piles in September, 1918, there has been no sign of return of the trouble."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious. *Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get*

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Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
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The Meal Time Health Drink

Remember that the West India Lime Fruit has many health-giving as well as thirst-quenching properties. That is why

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DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME and REFRESHING.

PEPS FOR Coughs, Colds & Chills.

THE BREATHEABLE REMEDY.

Your Back warns you

"Every Picture tells a Story."

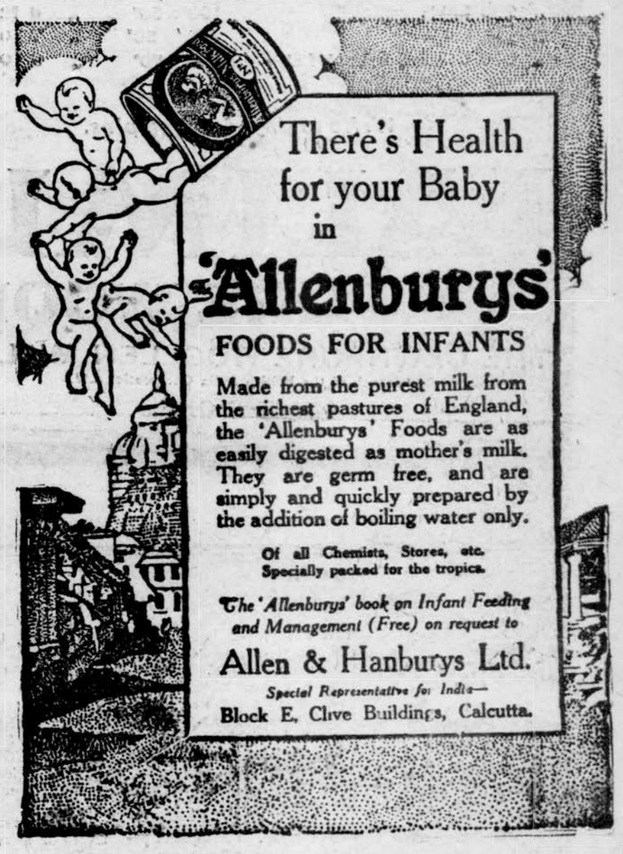
Any stubborn pain in the small of the back is good cause to suspect weak kidneys, for that is just where the kidneys are, the natural spot for kidney pains.

Heavy, throbbing backache and sharp twinges when you stoop, bend or give your back a sudden twist, tell you of inflamed kidneys; kidneys sore, overworked and tired.

The kidneys have enough to do when you are in good health to filter the blood free of uric acid poisons. Colds, fevers, overwork or excesses of any sort, congest and overwork the kidneys. Unless promptly relieved what was at first a simple inflammation, will turn in time to gravel, dropsy, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, or some chronic form of kidney disease.

Suspect weak kidneys if the urine is disordered. Look also for head-aches, dizzy spells, constant tired feelings and nervousness.

Then if your kidneys are weak, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the remedy that has been curing weak kidneys for over fifty years.



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Made from the purest milk from the richest pastures of England, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free, and are simply and quickly prepared by the addition of boiling water only.

Of all Chemists, Stores, etc. Specially packed for the tropics.

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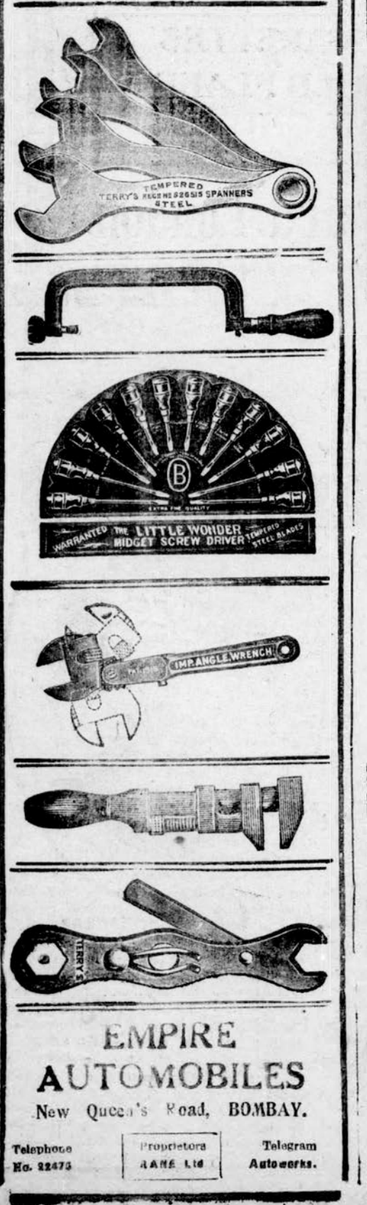

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,,	60	do. do.	108"×50"	,,	30 0 0	,,
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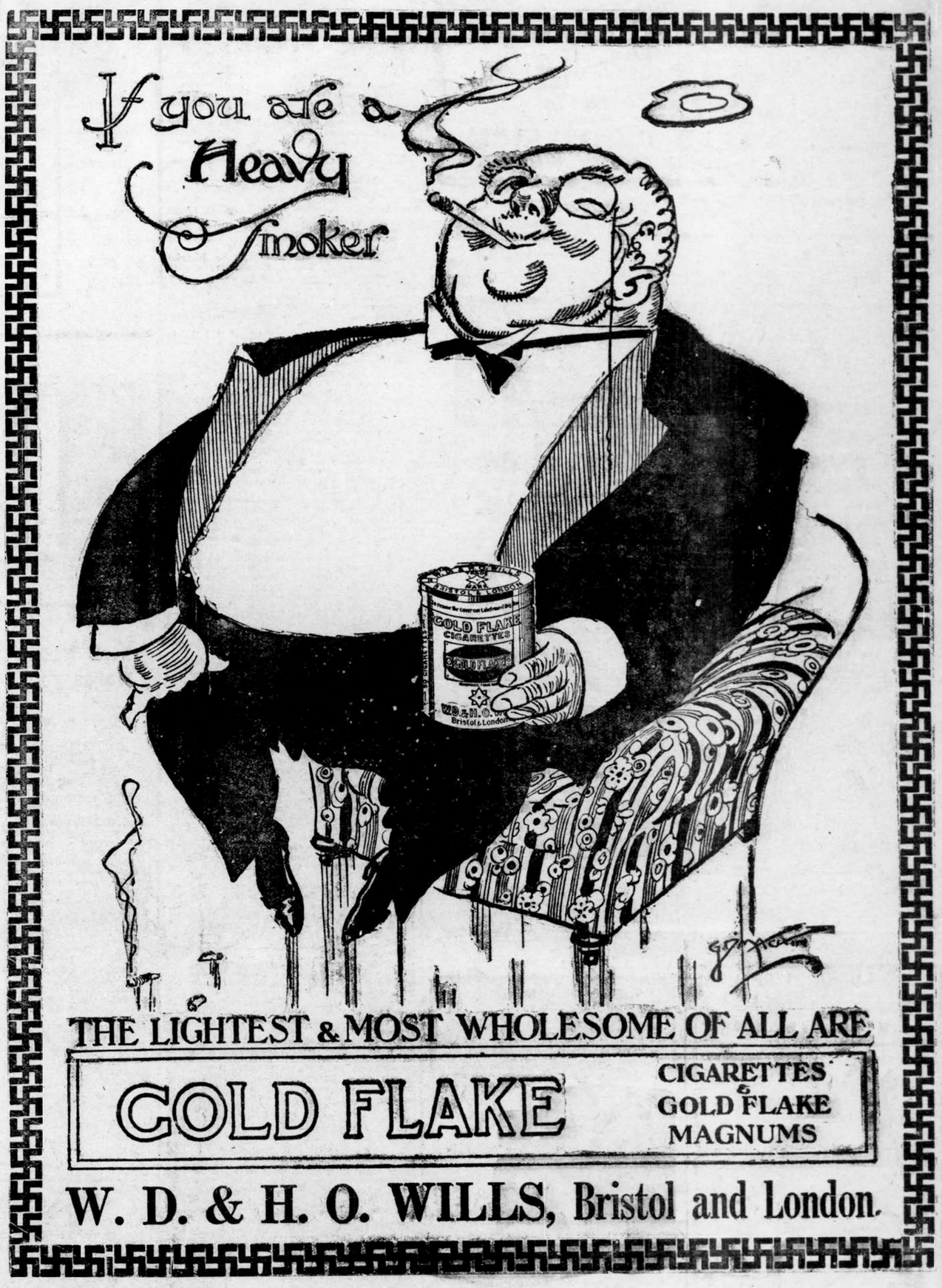

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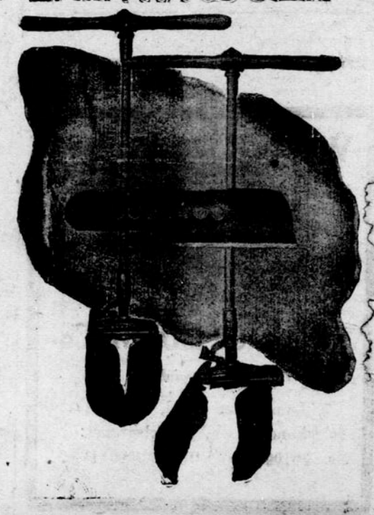

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